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THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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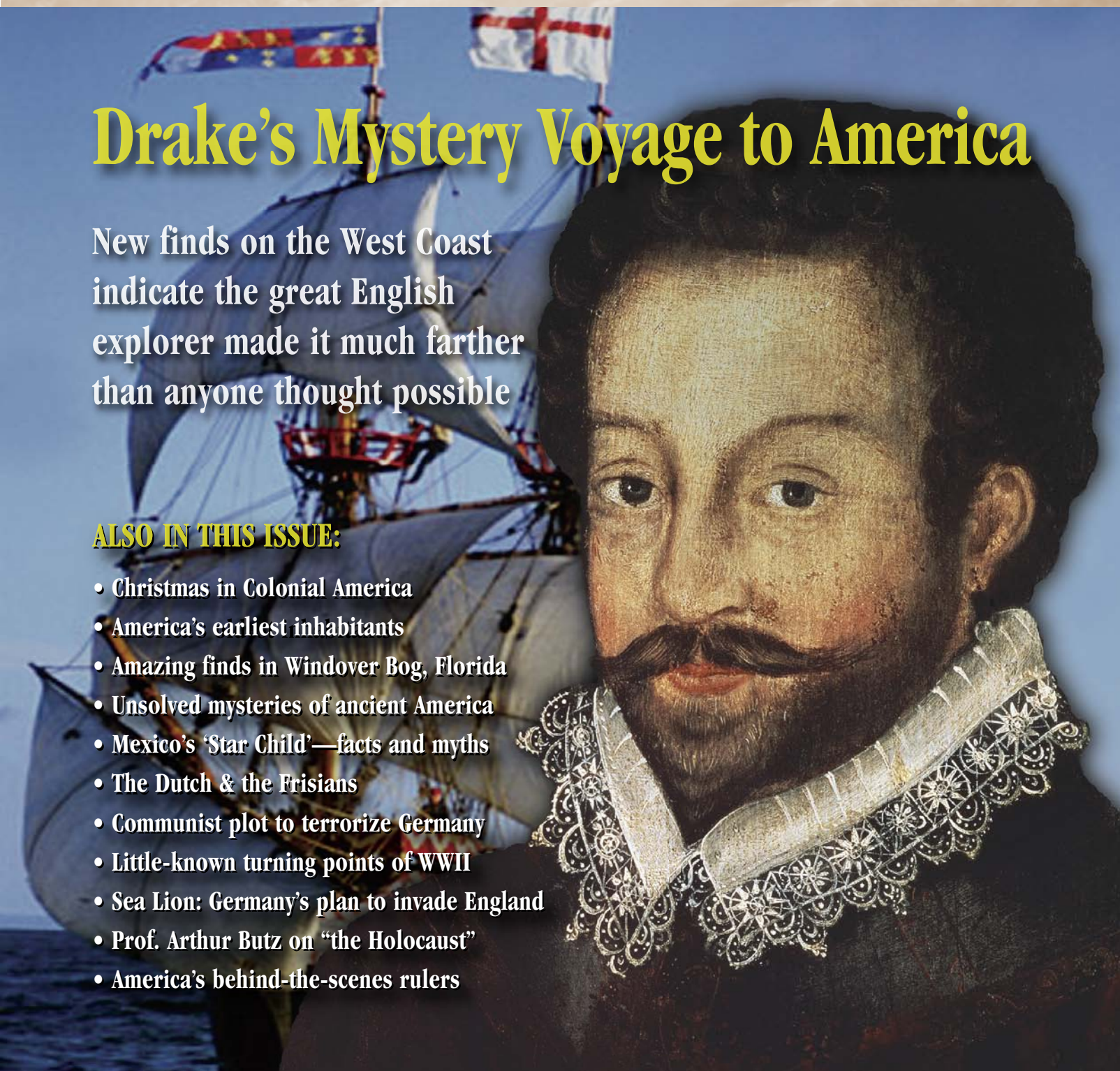

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MARCH/APRIL 2010

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Revenge of the Neanderthal: TBR theme issue by Willis A. Carto. Are most Jews the descendants of the Neanderthals?; sad history of Jewish expulsions; religious foundations of Judaism; anti-Catholic bigotry; a celebration of genocide; targeting Jesus; Israel's modern-day "Golem"; ancient prejudices; the story of the Khazars; the Protocols; teaching hatred; Jewish "Utopia"; Eustace Mullins; ritual murder of Czar Nicholas and his family; much more.

JULY/AUGUST 2010

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A JOURNAL OF NATIONALIST THOUGHT & HISTORY

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The Christmas season is upon us once again and it is time to take stock of the things for which we must all be thankful. Another year, hopefully, has passed without the United States raining bombs down on the people of Iran. TBR is still in business and we have some of the gutsiest writers working today. Dr. Fredrick Töben, incarcerated and released in England in 2009, has avoided being a guest of the Aussie prison system in his native land where he is constantly under attack from the thought police. Revisionist historian Ernst Zündel gained his freedom in 2010.

On the down side, outspoken and courageous Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz are still serving sentences for "thought crimes" in Germany, and tenacious French Revisionist Vincent Reynouard, a chemist by trade—and the loving father of eight children—was recently locked up in France for publishing articles the European Union found violated its tight control on free speech across the continent. Austrian historian and lyric poet Gerd Honsik also sits in prison for publishing his politically incorrect views of World War II history.

We hope that 2011 will see the release of all of these brave souls, and the many others imprisoned around the globe for "thought crimes." When you read TBR, remember these fearless men and women who are in many cases risking their freedom to bring you their findings.

WELCOME ABOARD AS TBR BEGINS ITS 17TH YEAR . . .

A hearty "welcome" to all our new subscribers who have come aboard recently. We think you will find this issue of TBR, your first, to contain an exciting array of uncensored information. And to all our dedicated readers —many of whom have been with us for our entire 16 years in business—we thank you for your continued support and urge you to renew your subscriptions dutifully. This is so important to the future of our magazine.

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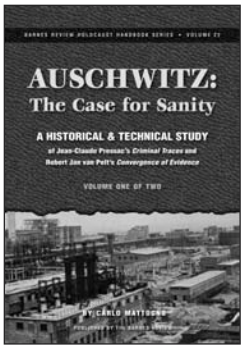
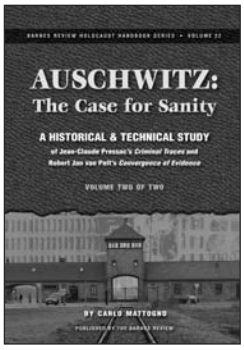
—Paul T. Angel, Managing Editor

THE CASE FOR SANITY

I cannot tell you how many of my friends think I am crazy when it comes to WWII history. Recently, I watched a program on the Sobibor "death" camp with an acquaintance of mine. Sobibor's "best witness," a former inmate, was the star of the show. "What did you see?" the narrator asked the man. "I didn't see anything," the man replied. "It was awful." "What did you hear?" he was asked next. "I heard an awful buzzing sound. I think it was their screams as they were gassed," he replied. "Was that the worst memory of your time in Sobibor?" the commentator asked. "No," he said. "My worst memory was having to cut the hair of the inmates as they arrived. That memory has haunted me ever since." "Did you ever see the gas chambers?" he was asked. "No," he replied. "They were hidden from view."





Further "evidence" was introduced. Ground penetrating radar had turned up nothing though the producers were sure it would, sometime in the future. A forensics test of the surrounding woods had turned up the remains of some bones. We were not told how many bones, or if the bones were even human. The Nazis, the program said, had burned the place to the ground after a prisoner uprising to hide all evidence of their crimes. And that was it.

I chuckled. My friend said, quite offended, "How can you laugh at this? It's terrible." "Yes, yes," I said. "I am sure it was. But you must pardon me," I said, "the 'best witness' to the mass murder of 200,000 inmates didn't see anything, didn't really hear anything and his worst memory was cutting hair? No mass graves were found and we don't even know what kind of bones were found? It's ridiculous. They can do better than this."

His eyes opened wide. He said, "You are either crazy, or right. But I can't let myself believe you're right. I just can't. . . ."

"You know," I said, "we really ought to change the name from 'the holocaust' to the 'Great Relocation,' cuz that's more accurate. A lot of Jews were picked up and moved to labor . . ."

"Enough on the holocaust, already," he interrupted, and we moved on to a discussion of football. The whole thing had been too traumatic for him. In his eyes I was either callous or crazy.

I am certainly no expert on the holocaust. I rely on the ironclad works of scholars like Carlo Mattogno, Juergen Graf, Thomas Kues, Arthur Butz, Ernst Zündel and Germar Rudolf (before he was banned from writing about the topic) for the information I need to make my decision. These experts, and others, have done a very good job in convincing me we have much still to learn about "the Great Relocation." That's why I continue to read books on the subject, including the most recent books published by THE BARNES REVIEW.

So, am I crazy? Or am I right?

I think before you make that judgment, you ought to read TBR's latest work on the holocaust entitled *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity*. The book, edited by TBR's European Revisionist team and written by Carlo Mattogno, could be the final nail in the coffin of the mainstream's tale that 6 million Jews were gassed to death (4 million at Auschwitz) in the midst of a war Germany was losing from 1943 onward.

This two-volume set (756 total pages; $45 minus 10% for subscribers plus $5 S&H) absolutely, beyond a shadow of a doubt, if read by every American, would convince them all that Robert Jan van Pelt and Jean-Claude Pressac—considered by Jewish theologian Deborah Lipstadt to be the premier experts on the holocaust—are full of baloney. (In case you don't know it, TBR has become—as the new publisher of Germar Rudolf's HOLOCAUST HANDBOOK SERIES—the world's foremost publisher of scholarly material on the holocaust—that event that has gripped the Western world in guilt and fear and makes the existence of Israel possible.)

Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity is now available from TBR. I encourage you to read the two volumes (they are loaded with illustrations, fully indexed and written in a very comprehensible yet authoritative style). After that you can tell me if I am the one who is crazy, or if it is those who refuse to see that there is another side to the holocaust that is being purposefully and vigorously hidden from the masses.

I do want to thank all of you readers and supporters who donated to make this two-book set possible. You made it a reality. Although we did not reach our goal of $50,000, we did raise enough to print a limited quantity of the set. Just pick up the phone and call 1-877-773-9077 toll free and charge your set. Tell them you read about it in this editorial and we'll be sure to rush you your copies right away.

These books convinced me I'm not crazy. Maybe you too? ✦

PAUL ANGEL
Managing Editor

Christmas in Early America

The celebration of Christmas in America has been through a lot of changes down through the decades and centuries. In fact, there was a time in New England when it was illegal to celebrate what is now perhaps our favorite holiday. But at least as early as 1608, Americans, white- and red-skinned alike, made merry on that special day.

By Donald N. Moran

In 17th and early 18th century Colonial America, a Christmas celebration did not resemble the festivities that we are familiar with today. Christmas was considered the first day in a season of celebration, a season which would last, in some areas, until the end of January. The Christmas Advent season consisted of: December 25th, the Nativity of Jesus; December 27th, the Feast of St. John the Apostle and Evangelist (celebrated by the Masons); January 1st, the Circumcision of Jesus; January 6th, the Epiphany (visit of the Wisemen); and February 2nd, the Purification of the Virgin. Christmas celebrations varied throughout the Colonies, from the Puritans in New England who did not celebrate Christmas, to the Southern Anglicans whose revelries somewhat match modern Christmas celebrations.

The ever-scribbling Capt. John Smith, on a 1608 expedition, wrote an account of what may have been the first Christmas celebrated in what is now the United States: "[W]inde, rayne, frost and snow caused us to keep Christmas among the Savages, where we were never more merry, nor fed on more plentie of good Oysters, Fish, Flesh, Wildfoule, and good bread; nor never had better fires in England, then in the dry smoaky houses of Kecoughtan." (Kecoughtan, in Virginia, was originally named Kikotan and was part of Powhatan's confederation of tribes.)

In 1621, Plymouth Governor William Bradford's diary records that "on the day called Christmas," their first at Plymouth, the Pilgrims were called out to work as usual, but some of them said it went against their consciences and, instead, played games such as "stoolball" (an ancestor of baseball) and "pitching the bar." In stoolball a milking stool was used as a goal, and a leathern ball was thrown at it. One player threw at the stool, while another defended it with a wooden bat. Allegedly it was first played by milkmaids, probably in old Sussex. Pitching the bar was a game requiring more strength, a log-throwing, or pole-throwing, competition akin to the Highland Scots' tossing the caber.

The Puritans did not believe December 25 was the date of the Nativity, and believed it had more to do with pagan Sun worship than the actual birth date of Jesus. Some Christian scholars today take the same stance. Thus, the Puritans prohibited any "pagan revelry." In 1659 they enacted a law in Massachusetts that provided: "Whosoever shall be found observing any such day as Christmas or the like . . . shall be subjected to a fine of five shillings." It was not until the middle of the 19th century that Christmas became a day of gift-giving and a general festivity in New England or among those "Yankees" who first settled farther west.

Although Christmas wasn't outlawed outside of New England, several denominations, mostly found in the middle Colonies, were opposed to the celebration. In 1749, a visitor among the Quakers in Philadelphia noted: "Christmas Day. The Quakers did not regard this day any more remarkable than other days. Stores were open. There was no more baking of bread for the Christmas festival than for other days; and no Christmas porridge on Christmas Eve!"

At first the Presbyterians did not care much for celebrating Christmas, but when they saw most of their members going to the Anglican Church on that day, they also started to have services. Philip Fithian, a Presbyterian missionary working among the Virginia Scotch-Irish in 1775, remarked: "Christmas Morning—Not a Gun is heard Not a Shout—No company or Cabal assembled—To Day is like other Days every Way calme & temperate."

To the Anglicans, Roman Catholics and Lutherans, the Christmas season was embraced and celebrated mainly by

the Church of England and the Roman Catholics, and primarily in the Southern Colonies. One exception is the Dutch in New York, who celebrated religious services on this day.

The Christmas tree, first popularized in the Old World by Martin Luther, was introduced in the Colonies during the War of Independence by Hessian soldiers, who later founded "Pennsylvania Dutch" communities. It didn't gain popularity in America until after 1842 when introduced in Williamsburg.

The celebration of the Christmas season in the Southern Colonies consisted of parties, hunts, visiting, feasts and church services. There, the traditional feast varied from household to household (depending on how wealthy the family was) but generally consisted of wines, rum punches, hams, beef, goose, turkey, oysters, mincemeat pies and various other treats.

The season was considered a grown-up celebration, but presents would generally be given to children. Irena Chalmers notes that in 1759, George Washington gave the following presents to his children: "a bird on Bellows; a Cuckoo; a Turnabout Parrot; a Grocers Shop; an Aviary; a Prussian Dragoon; a Man Smoking; a Tunbridge Tea Set; three Neat Books, a Tea Chest. A straw parchment box with a glass and a neat dress'd wax baby." Southern families usually supplied rum and presents (often candy) to their slaves.

Life on the American colonial frontier was, as it would be expected, quite different from the East Coast.

The frontier at that time was heavily populated with the Scotch-Irish. They organized their lives by the events of the Christian calendar, but differed greatly from the rest of British America. They seemed to have preserved some of the ancient Christian rituals that had lingered along the borderlands between England and Scotland decades after they were abandoned in other regions of the British Isles.

Our frontier people seemed to have kept a day which they called "Old Christmas," about January 6. On that day, even in the poorest of homes, feasts were common, and they lit bonfires that night. They also celebrated by discharging their muskets. This had been the custom in the British borderlands. On the Southern frontier some of these customs continued to the 20th century. Visitors to Appalachia and the highlands of North Carolina may find that the firing of guns, along with fireworks, still occurs on Christmas.

One visitor noted: "In some parts of this country it is the custom to observe what is known as 'Old Christmas'." Some believe it was the 5th and some the 6th of January. This day is believed by these people who keep it to be the real date of the birth of Jesus. January 6 is Christmas in Armenia. But Orthodox churches generally celebrate on January 7.

The Christmas Coach, by J.L.G. Ferris, 1795.

The first Christmas in Chicago was observed in 1674 in a log hut on the shore of the south branch of the Chicago River by Father Jacques Marquette, who, true to his promise, had returned from Green Bay, bringing four large pictures of Mary, mother of Jesus, for the Illinois Indians. At midnight he celebrated mass for 60 Indians clad in buffalo robes, and then they had a feast: a big wooden bowl of porridge mixed with grease and meat of bison and also boiled dogmeat.

There was quite a celebration at Fort Dearborn (near today's Chicago) at Christmastime, 1804. It had snowed for a week, and the lake was frozen as far as the eye could see. A party of soldiers, led by Francis Ouilmette, had gotten a spruce tree from the forest north of the Chicago River. Other soldiers and *coureurs de bois* brought evergreens, a fat buck, wild turkeys, raccoons, rabbits and prairie chickens. There was also a roast pig and a grand pudding blazing with brandy. Toasts were drunk to President Jefferson and Henry Dearborn, secretary of war, out of silver goblets made by Chicago settler John Kinzie. There was music by the fife and drum, and by Kinzie's fiddle, and folks danced a reel. Black Partridge and his band of Potowatomies did a corn dance while wolves howled outside the stockade. ✦

This article was adapted in part from "Christmas in the 17th and 18th Centuries" from the December 2001 *Liberty Tree Newsletter*, written by Donald N. Moran and published by the Save-a-Patriot Fellowship. See more at www.save-a-patriot.org or www.libertyworksradionetwork.com.

Sir Francis Drake, born in 1540 and raised in a Protestant family, first went to sea at the age of 10. In 1567 he was on a slaving expedition that was attacked by the Spaniards, and afterward he carried on a personal vendetta against Spain, as well as being part of England's war with the Catholic power. This image is a portrait of Sir Francis Drake from the frontispiece to his nephew's *The World Encompassed* (London, 1628).

King Francis' Drake

And the Amazing Lost History of America's West Coast

HISTORIANS TEND TO CHARACTERIZE SIR FRANCIS DRAKE as being "an exceptional pirate." If all you want is swashbuckling adventure, the traditional version of Drake's story is a great choice for an exciting melodrama. But if you dig deeper, the English skipper becomes much more intriguing, and much more human. More importantly, though, it turns out the whole early history of the West Coast is in need of serious Revision—with an English colony being founded long before Jamestown or even Roanoke.

BY GUNNAR THOMPSON

It took an engineer, Bob Ward, to break open the logjam of historical inertia in 1978: He called attention to a little bay in Oregon called Whale Cove, which, he claimed, was the site of Sir Francis Drake's fabled West Coast encampment, or settlement, called by Drake New or Nova Albion, in 1579. Drake claimed the site for England.

Newspapers from Vancouver to San Francisco ran the story, in an effort to spice up the daily news.

Numerous other locations have been suggested by historians as the site of Nova Albion.

Establishment historians never would have given Mr. Ward much attention. After all, they decided long ago that Drake got stuck at a small promontory 25 miles west of San Francisco Bay. According to the "official" history, 80 men spent six weeks within eyesight of the most-important harbor on the West Coast without ever knowing it was there. Drake's expedition, the court historians explain, was "simply lost in the fog."

It is true that there is a lot of fog along the California coast; and a fogbank often hangs over the Golden Gate entrance to the bay. But it wasn't Drake who was lost.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

ENTER THE AMATEUR DETECTIVES

A Vancouver geographer, Samuel Bawlf, took up the scent of Francis Drake; and he speculated that the English buccaneer might have sailed farther up the coast than historians had ever imagined. After doing a little digging into American Indian folklore and forgotten maps, Bawlf believed that he had enough evidence to prove his case. He boldly suggested the unthinkable scenario to reporters: Captain Drake had visited Vancouver Island.

Reporters throughout the Pacific Northwest became voracious. They hounded historians who preferred to ignore the Whale Cove sensation; but it was too late to stop the rolling snowball of publicity. Bawlf, a well-respected geographer and government official from British Columbia with the academic credentials and experience that enabled him to evaluate ancient maps, added credibility to Bob Ward's hypothesis.

Bawlf noted that a forgotten map by Richard Hakluyt dated 1587 showed the Pacific Northwest Coast within 10 degrees of the actual longitude. Only Capt. Drake and his crew could have been the source of this accurate geography. According to Bawlf:

> Because his discoveries on the northwest coast of America were tightly wrapped in official secrecy and then lost to memory, the voyage is remembered as a consummate display of his genius and audacity as [merely] a gold-seeking privateer. Rarely is he thought of as an explorer. However, his maps reveal that Drake performed an astonishing feat of exploration.[1]

Bawlf decided to rewrite the so-called "history" of the Pacific Northwest. He noted that the testimony of an anonymous witness reported that Drake had made his camp at the latitude of 44°N—which corresponds precisely to the location of Whale Cove. Furthermore, as Bob Ward had noted, there is a fairly close similarity between the physical layout of the cove and a schematic map that Capt. Drake made of his encampment at "Port New Albion."[2]

Drake's schematic map was part of a popular 1589 document called "the Hondius Broadside Map." Due to the queen's policy of keeping the Drake voyage concealed from the public, such a map could not have been printed in England. Instead, this was a "pirated" map that was published by Drake's personal associates in Holland. The queen must have been furious that Drake had seemingly circumvented her wishes; but there was no proof he was to blame.

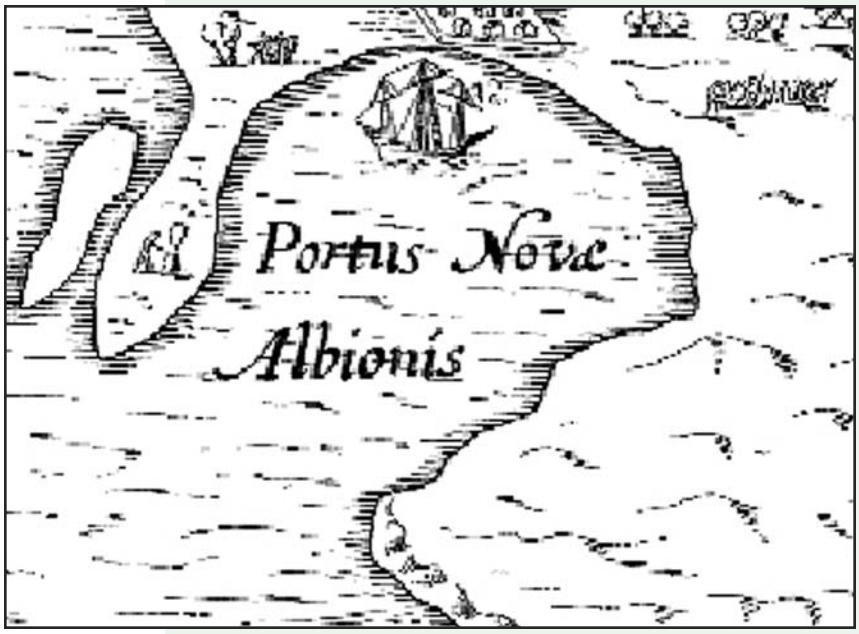
Apparently, traditional historians failed to realize the importance of Hakluyt's Map as a consequence of two ingrained beliefs: (1) Drake didn't sail north beyond Point Reyes; and (2) It was impossible to measure longitude without the aid of a shipboard clock. Presumably, such a device was unavailable until the late 18th century.

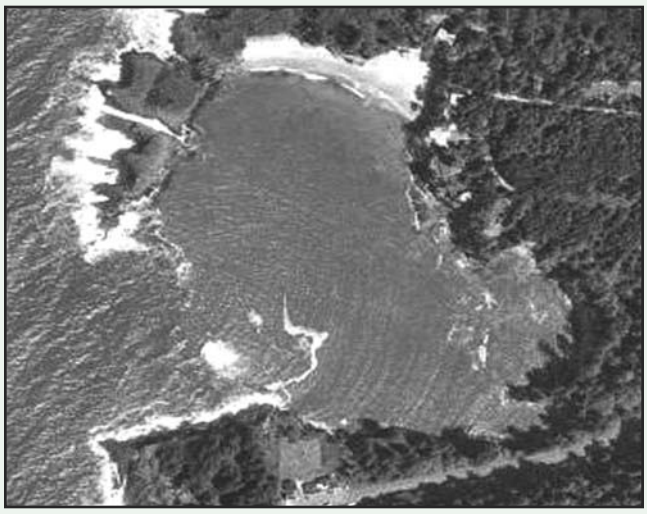
Bawlf assumed that Drake had somehow managed to use an innovative method of determining longitude. This involved the measurement of "lunar distances"—or the angular distance in degrees between the Moon and stars. The big problem with this explanation was that the technique was practically impossible without the use of a telescope; and telescopes were supposedly "unknown" until their "invention" by Hans Lepershey in the early 17th century.

However, it turns out that the British were very secretive about novelties that church authorities condemned as "devices of the devil." Matthew of Paris, the prolific London artist of the 13th century, drew an illustration of Euclid holding a telescope against his eye while looking toward a starry sky. One ingenious historian said it was "a dioptra without a lens." Another example of a telescope aimed at the stars was featured in Shedele's *Nuremberg Chronicle* of 1493.[3]

Not just a sea king, Sir Francis Drake was crowned as their king by a friendly tribe of Indians, in the place he dubbed "New Albion" (i.e., "New England," although this was somewhere on the West Coast). Newspapers of his time had a field day portraying him being crowned by the Indians. This must have peeved Queen Elizabeth, especially since "El Draco's" blood was "common." Picture entitled *Drake Receiving the Crown from the Hioh (King) of New Albion*. From David Henry's *An Historical Account of All the Voyages Round the World, Performed by English Navigators*. (London, 1774, Vol. 1) [Cotsen Collection].

Shipmates of Capt. Drake claimed he used "a magical mirror" to hunt down Spanish galleons on the vast expanse of the Pacific Ocean. Probably he accomplished this "magic" by using a spyglass. Thus, English pirates had a considerable advantage over "conscientious" Spaniards who would have refused to use such vital navigational tools (if they even knew they existed) because they would be regarded as being "demonic."





Similarity of Whale Cove and Port New Albion

The topography of Whale Cove (lower photo), just north of Cape Foulweather in Oregon (44° 47' 20.2" N, 124° 4' 14.48" W), is very similar to a schematic map that Francis Drake made of a bay near his 1579 camp called "Portus Novae Albion" ("Port New England"). Drake's sketch (shown at top) appeared on the Hondius Broadside Map of 1589. One theory is that they are the same place. The establishment theory is that Drake set up his camp at Point Reyes, just north of today's Golden Gate in San Francisco (38° 2' 3.2" N, 122° 56' 26.88" W), which looks nothing like the old map. Fifteen other locations have been put forward by various theorists as the site of Drake's Nova Albion.

'TIME DETECTIVES' TAKE UP THE CHASE

Early in the Year 2000, a Seattle reporter decided to tackle the raging controversy over the growing popularity of Whale Cove. Ross Anderson's article was published in *The Seattle Times* on Sunday, August 12, 2000; and that marks the date that I began my own investigation of "the West Coast mysteries."

During the course of several months, I mobilized the efforts of a group of volunteer associates, including archeologists, historians and broad-minded intellectuals living in assorted villas, bungalows and shanties all along the West Coast. There is even a retired analytical chemist who was for many years the author of "Innovative Notebook"—which was a regular feature in *R&D Magazine*.[4] I like to refer to my merry band of passionate problem-solvers as "the time detectives."

From the very beginning, it seemed as though Bob Ward and Samuel Bawlf had a solid case for claiming Whale Cove as the site of Drake's encampment. Amerindian folktales from tribes on Vancouver Island and along the Oregon Coast attested to early visits by "white sailors." Beachcombers had found part of a 16th-century English cutlass at Whale Cove; and a silver sixpence with the portrait of Queen Elizabeth turned up in the nearby dunes of southern Oregon. Just a few miles south, at Nehalem River, antiquarians found Latin inscriptions, stone cairns, and survey markers. Samuel Bawlf was certain that this assemblage of European relics revealed the place where Capt. Drake had used the "lunar distance" method to accurately orient his map of the West Coast.

The principal factor that motivated my interest in this historical tempest was the fact that I already had in my possession a copy of Drake's "lost" navigational chart from the 1579 voyage. However, it wasn't until I read Ross An-

derson's article that I realized the full extent of the academic hurricane. It was indeed a "super storm" that embroiled amateur sleuths and doctrinaire historians from all across America.

Whale Cove wasn't the only innovative theory that was competing for the attention of reporters. I learned about the full scope of the academic conflict when I attended a yearly meeting of the Society for the History of Discoveries at Portland State University during the summer of 2007. Scholarly gladiators from several opposing camps were prepared to enter the arena of academic combat. One group favored "Drake's Bay" west of San Francisco (near Point Reyes); another group was solidly behind San Pablo Bay as the site of the Drake camp.

A third group promoted Bolinas Bay; Nehalem Bay had its supporters; and a contingent of amateur historians was certain that Bodega Bay was the best choice. Literary and imaginative daggers were flying in every direction whenever a new speaker arose to defend the next untenable position.

The problem is that all the theories made good sense within a very limited context. Practically everyone was guilty of committing what the statisticians have identified as "sampling error." It's a problem that I think we inherit from the framework of thinking as it is taught in history classes. A long time ago, professional historians agreed that life would be much simpler if Europeans and Americans didn't trespass upon each other's academic turf. The nonsensical idea that there was a geographical dichotomy consisting of "the Old World" and "the New World" (at the time of Columbus) was accepted as being "a convenient fact." Thus, historians imposed upon themselves the incredibly naïve notion that it was perfectly acceptable to block out an entire half of the globe in order to simplify the process of evaluating historical evidence.

I began perusing libraries and bookstores for new sources of information. This effort turned up two remarkable books by historian Derek Hayes.[5] His collection of maps enabled me to construct a chronological track of how Europeans viewed the unfolding topography and human geography of America's West Coast. My chronology spanned the years between very ancient times and the present. I realized that my investigation needed to extend both before and after Drake's Pacific Expedition if I wanted to understand the foundation as well as the consequences of what took place during those pivotal years.

IMPACT OF DRAKE ON WORLD HISTORY

The raging arguments at the academic conferences were limited to the location of Drake's encampment in 1579. That issue was settled easily just by looking at the information on Drake's navigational chart. However, there were a lot more clues and many unsolved mysteries that piqued the curiosity of the time detectives.

First, we had the issue of the incredible accuracy of the coastline on Drake's chart. It is within 15 degrees of the actual coastline on a modern map. My first thought was: "it couldn't be done without a shipboard clock." Two hundred years before Capt. James Cook brought a marine chronometer to the Northwest Coast, Drake had already done the job using a portable clock. His mentor, John Dee, must have obtained the device from Brussels or Holland.[6] Drake only had one or two weeks to make the map; so he must have taken measurements "on the fly" as he raced up the coast.

"Drake's desire to sail back to the Pacific in order to rescue his men appears to have been the cause of a raging tempest that tormented his relationship with the queen."

Several writers have noticed a discrepancy between the number of sailors that Drake had when he set up camp at New Albion (80-90) and the number that were counted upon his arrival at the Moluccas in Southeast Asia (about 60). Probably about 20 English sailors and gentlemen were left behind at New Albion.

Drake's desire to sail back to the Pacific in order to rescue his men appears to have been the cause of a raging tempest that tormented his relationship with the queen. However, with the looming invasion of the Spanish Armada, the queen was not about to allow her top naval strategist to leave England. Elizabeth was particularly disturbed when she learned that the natives of New Albion had chosen Drake to be their new king. He was often portrayed in the tabloid journals being crowned by a native chieftain; and these popular images of Drake as a native king must have tormented the queen.

Sir Francis was often sent to the Netherlands—where he engaged in activities supporting Protestant allies in their revolt against a Spanish duke. During these clandestine visits, Drake apparently encouraged friends to take up the en-

terprise of developing colonies in the Pacific. This was his clever way of getting around the policies of his own queen—since Elizabeth had turned her attention to the development of colonies on the East Coast.

Following the defeat of the armada in 1588, Drake's close associate, Jodicus Hondius of Holland, published a broadside map showing Drake's route of circumnavigation. This map included all the navigational details needed for Dutch fleets to sail with confidence into previously unknown waters.

In 1602, a charter was issued to the Dutch East India Company; and a fleet was sent toward the Pacific to begin the conquest and colonization of the region. However, when company managers arrived, they discovered that renegade Dutch captains were already trading with the Japanese. Apparently, they had followed Drake's original course through Magellan's Strait in 1599; and they visited Drake's colony of New Albion.

By 1622, Hessel Gerritz's "Great South Seas Map" revealed an entirely new outline for the West Coast. All the principal harbors had been remapped. This document also illustrated fleets of company ships sailing back and forth across the Pacific Ocean. New Dutch ships had the same profile as the *Golden Hind*—which means that the Dutch not only used Drake's map to colonize the Pacific; they also copied the successful design of his innovative warship.[7]

Some historians have noted that the number of ships continuously sailing between Holland and the Pacific might have exceeded 300. However, nobody kept an accurate inventory. The total in company service might have exceeded 1,000. Indonesian laborers constructed vessels in local shipyards; and the company also contracted with local pirates sailing Chinese junks. The keys to the success of company enterprises included fast, mobile ships and deadly accurate long-distance cannon. Asian shipbuilders eventually copied elements of Dutch designs; and they added modernized weaponry.

Drake's impact upon cartography in England was minimal due to the fact that his map was classified as being "top secret." On the other hand, his planting of a colony at New Albion was revived in 1790 to bolster English claims to the Pacific Northwest Coast. This new interest in Drake's enterprise came just in time to support the legitimacy of trappers from the Hudson Bay Company who were "impinging on Spanish territory."

The captain confided that his greatest discovery was

Telescopes Prior to Galileo

Telescopes were used prior to the 17th century. An illustration by Matthew of Paris (above) shows Euclid with such a device. The London drawing dates to about 1250. Another telescope viewing the skies above Germany (top) was featured in Shedele's *Chronicle* of 1493.

Sophisticated Clocks of the 1450s . . .

Here one can see sophisticated timekeeping devices from well before the time Captain Drake made his round-the-world voyage. They appear in this Belgian manuscript illustration from 1450 called *The Clock of Wisdom*. (The original manuscript page is in the Royal Library, Brussels (Ms. IV, iii, f.13).) Drake probably had a smaller clock based upon this technology, driven by a windup steel mainspring. The fact that Europeans had developed clocks of such complexity by this time surprised scholars. The accuracy of any timepiece Drake used was not very good beyond a few weeks; thus, it had to be reset to an astronomical reference point prior to use for accurate mapping.

"the non-existence" of a navigable Northwest Passage in a temperate climate. Thus, he disputed the policy of government officials (and the queen) who utilized the lure of Oriental riches to attract prospective colonists and explorers. As late as 1790, Parliament offered a reward for expeditions seeking the Northwest Passage. As Capt. Drake had feared, hundreds of British sailors and colonists lost their lives in this futile effort that was fueled by lies.

In the end, it was the Dutch who truly prospered from Drake's pioneering efforts and his vision of British colonies along America's West Coast. New maps by Hondius, Gerritz, Van Keulen, and Vlack confirm that the Dutch intended to establish bases at San Francisco, Nehalem in Oregon, Port Townsend in Washington, and Dutch Harbor in Alaska. They also set their eyes on taking over most of the maritime commerce on the China Sea.[8] For several years, the course of world history favored the Dutch East India Company.

Then, in the late 1600s, a Dutch fleet was crushed by a typhoon, the Chinese army obliterated the Dutch fortress on Taiwan, plague and smallpox devastated West Coast colonies, and Napoleon invaded Holland. Today, only the fading memory of a far-flung colony in Alaska reminds us that the historiography of 18th-century writers isn't what truly happened. According to the official story, it was the Russians who "discovered" Alaska. Yet Chinese and Japanese names still linger on faded maps; and mariners still call the principal port of Unalaska Island "Dutch Harbor."

"New maps by Hondius, Gerritz, Van Keulen, and Vlack confirm that the Dutch intended to establish bases at San Francisco, Nehalem in Oregon, Port Townsend in Washington, and Dutch Harbor in Alaska."

Francis Drake kept a detailed journal of the natural history, ethnography, and geography of places he visited. It was his fervent desire to have his book of world travels published in London. However, the queen confiscated the manuscript, and Drake's opus went up in smoke during a fire at Whitehall in the 17th century. Otherwise, Capt. Drake would have been remembered as the "Marco Polo of Renaissance England." Such are the fortunes of visionaries in a world that is ruled by political expediency and espionage. That was the fate of Sir Francis Drake. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Samuel Bawlf, *The Secret Voyage of Sir Francis Drake—1577-1580*; New York: Penguin, 2003, 7. The accurate coastline appears on a map by Richard Hakluyt in 1587 (Bawlf, 2003, 225).

2 The report of Drake camping at 44°N was indicated in a document called "the Anonymous Narrative." Most accounts indicate that Drake's Port of New Albion was situated at 38°N or right at the latitude of San Francisco Bay. See Bawlf, 2003, 314-326.

3 Joan Evans, *The Flowering of the Middle Ages*; New York: Barnes & Noble, 1985, 162. See also: James Mitchell, Ed., *The Random House Encyclopedia*, 1990, 860-B.

4 Chemists will recognize the name of Frederick Jueneman. Victor Dematteі, Bob Ness, Tracey Baldwin, Lisa Lynch, Alison Stenger, Laura Lee, Paul Roberts, and Laura Ovette also provided invaluable assistance. I consulted with Edward Von der Porten and George Bass.

5 Derrick Hayes, *Historical Atlas of the Pacific Northwest*, Seattle: Sasquatch, 1999; and *Historical Atlas of the North Pacific Ocean*, London: British Museum, 2001.

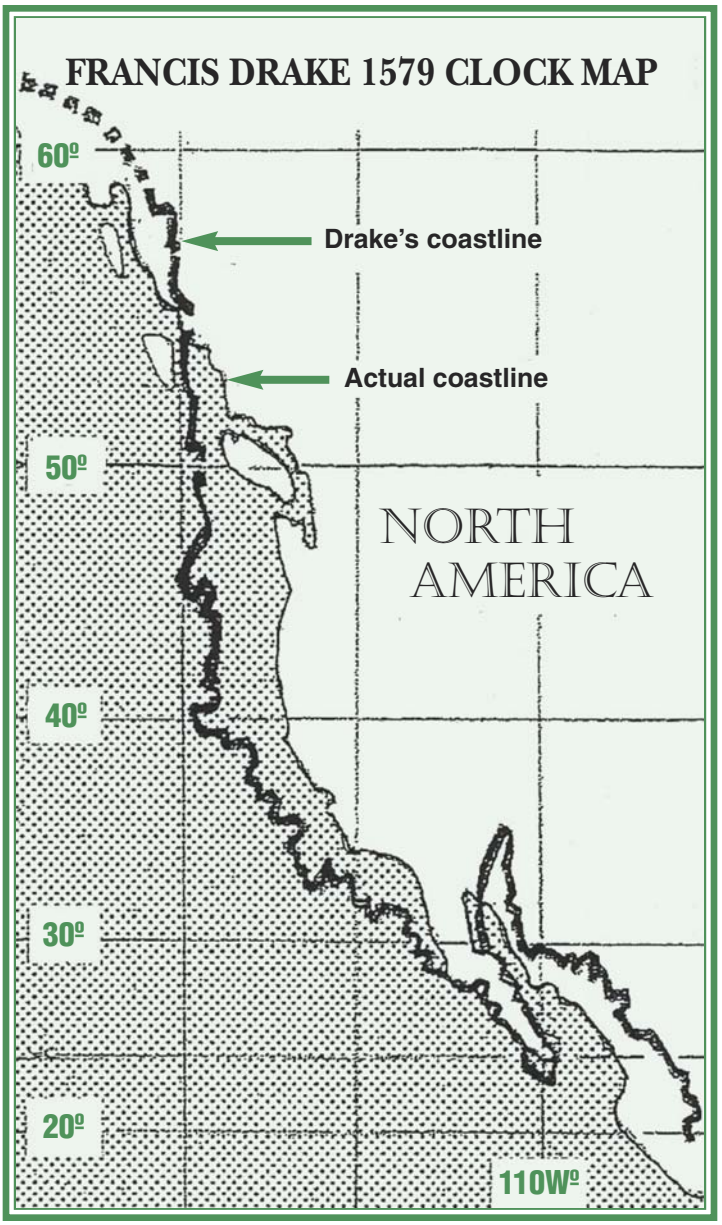
6 A painting called *The Clock of Wisdom* is in the Royal Library, Brussels. One of the items in this painting is a portable clock that is about the size of a small suitcase. It was driven by a windup steel mainspring and dated to about 1450. Certainly, Drake could have carried a clock of this type on his voyage. See Frances Gies & Joseph Geis, *Cathedral, Forge and Waterwheel: Technology and Invention in the Middle Ages*, New York: Harper Collins, 1994.

7 Drake's vessel, the *Golden Hind*, was designed as a sleek, "race-built" frigate by his mentor John Hawkins. It had a double-thick hull of oak planks; it was designed for speed and maneuverability.

8 The association between the Dutch and Chinese pirates is the subject of an essay by Tonio Andrade, "The Company's Chinese Pirates: How the Dutch East India Company Tried to Lead a Coalition of Pirates to War against China, 1621-1662," *Journal of World History*, 15 (4), December 2004.

Gunnar Thompson's enduring passion has been to uncover the secrets of the past. A resident of the state of Washington, he is a world traveler, archeologist and anthropologist.He has served on the faculties of seven universities in the United States. He has written seven watershed books and numerous articles on the subject of early voyages to the New World (before Columbus). His research has received praise from such scholars as Thor Heyerdahl, author Gavin Menzies and archeologist Betty Meggers of the Smithsonian Institution. Thompson's book on Francis Drake can be ordered from Lulu.com or amazon.com. Prospective buyers click on "books" then the author name or book title (*Commander Francis Drake*). A subject search would also bring up the book under Drake. The book is 8.5 x 11.

Sir Francis Drake and crew careen the *Golden Hind* for repairs, while coastal Indians look on. The artist, however, depicted the location of New Albion in California.



Francis Drake's Coastline

The coastline from Drake's Navigational Chart of 1579 was included in a larger Map of the Western Hemisphere by the infamous John Dee (mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, occultist, navigator, imperialist and consultant to Queen Elizabeth I) in 1580. Doctor Dee was the queen's chief geographer. Drake's coastline is shown superimposed on a Standard Mercator Projection. When keyed to the common reference point of Baja California, Drake's chart is within 10 degrees of the actual coastline. This level of accuracy, when done during a one- to two-week period, could only have been accomplished by using a shipboard clock. John Dee's copy of Drake's chart appeared in an article by Eva Taylor, in *Imago Mundi*, 1956, No. 13, Fig. 1. The original document is in the British Museum (MS Cotton, Augustus I.i.1).

The Many Unsolved Mysteries Of America's Ancient Past

AMERICA'S PREHISTORY IS AN ENIGMA wrapped in a mystery. One thing is for sure, Christopher Columbus, who has been elevated into a veritable god for his deeds, was far from the first human to set foot on these shores. That many Mongoloid tribes came here is undisputed, but what about early Europeans? Some before Columbus? Some before the Vikings? And some even before the American Indians?

BY MICHAEL HOFFMAN

America before Columbus has intrigued this writer since I first visited Bluff Point in the Finger Lakes region of my native upstate New York. Until about 1820, when a farmer razed it, Bluff Point had been the site of a monumental, 13-acre "megalithic circus" as one early American surveyor termed it—a huge mass of standing and recumbent stones that (as is typical in such cases) American Indians had no knowledge of, and pronounced only two words in connection with: "Stay away."

To this day most Americans know next to nothing about the prehistory of Bluff Point; and this is true of so much of the landscape of America, which is widely assumed to have been empty of anything but primitive natives and pristine ecology prior to Columbus. In reality, the history of America before Columbus represents many centuries of building by enigmatic empires, tribes and nations.

In the lore of the cryptocracy, America, and in particular the Southwest, rivals ancient Egypt as a crucible of secrets concerning the technology of crowd and mind control through the administration of drugs, ceremonial architecture and the playing of a baffling—possibly sinister—ritual ballgame that appears repeatedly in Mexican and Central American prehistory.

Most of the current interest in ancient America is strained through the less-than-satisfying filters of Barry Fell (*America B.C.*) and even worse, Erich von Daeniken. Bill Grimstad's magisterial meditation on this subject, *The Rebirth of Pan: Hidden Faces of the American Earth Spirit*, was privately published in 1983 and has been out of print for 20 years.

Paul Devereux, a veteran "Earth mysteries" investigator, has given students of this subject the hope of delving beneath the shortcomings of Fell and the fantasies of von Daeniken.[1] Unless otherwise noted, all quotes are from *Mysterious Ancient America* by Devereux.

Devereux begins as follows:

> The Americas have an ancient and mysterious past. . . . This book sets out to explore this shadowy dimension of the New World. . . . I sketch a portrait of the enigmatic face of ancient America—and "America" is taken here to include both American continents. . . .
>
> Even the nature of the European discovery of the "New World" is veiled in mystery. . . . [I]t is likely that a European presence in the form of the Vikings was felt much earlier [than Columbus]. . . . [A]ccording to the sagas . . . a few intrepid sailors such as Bjarni Herjolfsson and Leif Eriksson explored a land farther west—temperate places they called "Markland" and "Vinland." . . .
>
> Norwegian explorer and author Helge Ingstad decided to settle the matter. Ingstad attempted to establish where Eriksson and the other long-ago Vikings who sailed out of Greenland might have made their various American landfalls and undertook field expeditions along much of North Amer-

A recreation of the L'Anse aux Meadows Viking site in Newfoundland, Canada, based upon the archeological evidence discovered there. By now, nearly everyone knows that the Vikings beat Christopher Columbus to the Americas by 500 years. But bigger questions remain: What happened to the first whites in the New World? Were they massacred by the succeeding waves of Mongoloids? What influence did later white visitors have? Were they looked upon as gods? Culture bearers? Invaders? Did they pass on pyramid-building technology? Religious beliefs etc etc?

> ica's eastern coastline. In 1960, his excavations paid off when he found a remote archeological site consisting of grassy humps and hollows at L'Anse aux Meadows on the northern Newfoundland coast . . . revealing it to be the remains of eight sod buildings, including houses and a smithy. . . . [T]he buildings were typical of ancient Norse dwellings found in Greenland and Iceland.
>
> Scientific dating methods showed the L'Anse aux Meadows site to have been an early 11th-century Viking settlement.

WHITE 'INDIANS'?

Objective inquiry into ancient America is obstructed by the same mechanism obstructing the Revisionist examination of Hitler and the Nazis, Zionism and the Israelis, or any sensitive totem of consensus reality—i.e., the agreement to believe something, whether or not it is true, mostly because everyone else has been taught to believe it.

In the study of pre-Columbian America, consensus reality teaches that a race known as "American Indians" or "Plains Indians" in the north were the aboriginal people of the Americas. We have seen how this myth enforces its belief through the federal government, in the case of ancient human remains that were discovered near Kennewick, Washington with characteristics determined to be tending more toward Caucasian than American Indian ancestry (TBR, March/April 2004 et al.).

Even Devereux, an advocate of American Indians, is compelled to note that, ". . . taking the totality of skeletal evidence to date, it appears that it cannot be confidently claimed that all of the 'dawn people of America' were necessarily the direct ancestors of today's American Indians . . . the unexpected cranial characteristics of many of the early skeletal remains [carry] the obvious implication that

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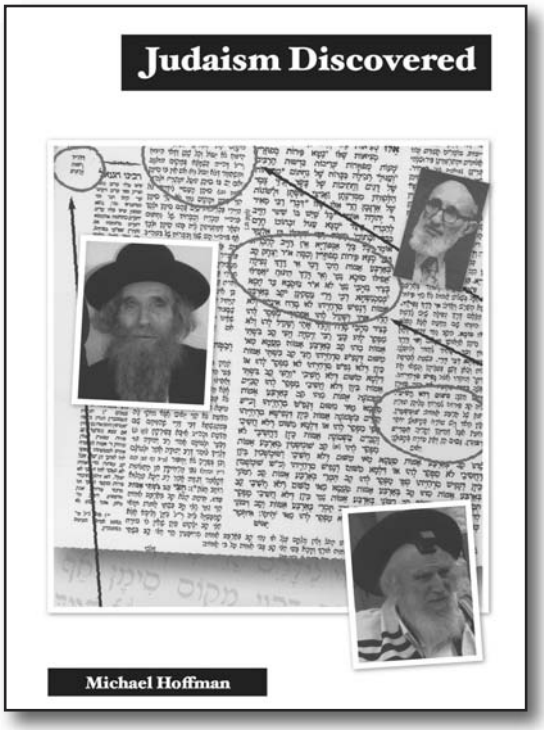

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modern American Indian tribes might not be on solid ground in making ancestral claims for them all. This is of course a politically delicate issue."

Many of the beings who peopled ancient America and founded its primordial civilizations are shrouded in almost total mystery, and claims that such people are of the same racial stock as contemporary Indians constitute an exercise in wishful thinking. One of the oldest civilizations in Mexico, and also among the most curious, was the Olmec, located on the Gulf Coast of Mexico (in present-day Veracruz). About their identity next to nothing is known (the name comes from *olli* or *ulli*, the Aztec word for "rubber," and may pertain to the ball used in their game).

Olmecan civilization, which heavily influenced the later Mayans, was characterized by earth mound pyramids, serpent worship, sculpted basalt stelae, complex stone drainage systems, lodestone magnetic compasses accurately oriented to magnetic north, and polished concave mirrors used to project images onto flat surfaces, much like a *camera lucida* does.

Like ancient Sumer, which acted as a fount of occult lore for emergent Egypt, the Olmecan empire seems to have been the repository of much of the most disturbing symbolism and sorcery found again in the later Aztec and Mayan cultures.

Some contemporary American Indians felt threatened by the discovery of Kennewick man and demanded that the Feds bury the site of its discovery by dumping hundreds of tons of boulders upon it, lest any more embarrassing "time-traveling" corpses with Caucasian features turn up in the vicinity. Incredibly, "our" government, in an act of bigoted ignorance that surpasses anything attributed to the Spanish Inquisition or the Scopes monkey trial, complied, and virtually erased this priceless site, where additional ancient remains might have been discovered.

When Columbus rediscovered America in 1492, Devereux estimates there were approximately 44 million "natives" in the Western Hemisphere: 2 million in North America, 25 million in Central America, 7 million in the Caribbean and 10 million in South America. These people spoke approximately 2,000 different languages (600 of which survive).

The grandeur the Spanish encountered was staggering. In South and Central America there were "pyramids and citadels, mysterious writing carved on *stelae* (inscribed upright pillars) and temple walls, great road systems and

Cherokee chiefs Ostenaco, Pouting Pidgeon and Cunne Shote are shown during their visit to London in 1762. Recent studies on the Cherokee (many of whom believe they are descended from the lost tribes of Israel) have shown white DNA markers from before the time of Columbus, scholars tell us.

monumental stone buildings displaying extraordinary masonry skills. There were jewels and glittering gold and silver ornaments; there were statues and carved stone friezes. . . . In North America, Europeans came across giant earthworks covering many acres, laid out to precise geometrical ground plans, and mighty earthen mounds."

One mystery centers on the authentic identity of the people who predated the American "Indian natives," who were often thought incapable of creating much of the storied grandeur the early explorers encountered. ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 *Mysterious Ancient America* by Paul Devereux, Vega Books, London, 2002, paperback, illustrated, 192 pages.

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ORIGINS OF AMERICA'S OLDEST INHABITANTS

SINCE THE INDIANS WERE HERE WELL BEFORE COLUMBUS (and even Leif Eriksson), you would naturally expect that the oldest human remains in the American continents would be those of Indians. But, amazingly, the oldest skeletons that have been found so far have been consistently Europoid in race. Some of them, at least, indeed, came here from Europe, long before the red man got here from Asia.

BY FRANK JOSEPH

While most readers of TBR are surely familiar with the story of Kennewick man—the 9,000-year-old skeleton of a Caucasian male found in Washington state—some may be surprised to learn that his are by no means the only such remains found in the Americas. Nor are they the oldest.

That status goes, arguably, to Penon woman III, a specimen at Mexico City's National Museum of Anthropology, found while a well was being dug at the nearby Benito Juarez International Airport. Inadvertently unearthed was the skull of a Caucasian woman who died when she was about 27 years old, from between 12,700 and 13,000 years before present.

At that time, according to mainstream archeologists, Mongoloid peoples migrating out of Asia over a land bridge spanning the Bering Strait into Alaska were the only inhabitants of North America. Their cranial remains are short and broad, like those of modern-day Indians. In sharp contrast, the Mexico City example is long and narrow—identifiably Caucasian, according to geologist Silvia Gonzalez.

Gonzalez teaches at John Moores University, in England, where she received a grant from the British government to conduct her research. Gonzalez wondered if the skull, found in 1959, was older than its museum designation in the 16th century, and sent it to Oxford University for carbon dating. Testing confirmed that the young woman to whom it belonged was part of a fair-skinned population that resided in the Americas during the last ice age. Penon woman III was not alone.

On October 9, 1933, an ice age grave was found in Browns Valley, on the Minnesota border with North Dakota. Although some thousand years younger than the Mexican find, Browns Valley man is the oldest Caucasian thus far recovered in the United States. Artifacts taken from his grave are not associated with the Yuma or Folsom types that flourished toward the close of the ice age, but, for lack of any other explanation, were categorized as "transitional" between the two by conventional scholars. In fact, these grave goods are more likely the products of some foreign, overseas source, a supposition reinforced by the Browns Valley man's discovery near the eastern bank of the Minnesota River, a potential trade route.

A more recent find occurred in 1965, when the remains of a female Caucasian were excavated from another waterway in Colorado. Gordon Creek woman (7,700 B.C.) had a smaller, narrower face than the so-called indigenous people. She also displayed alveolar prognathism, a genetic defect that causes the upper maxillary region to jut forward or upward slightly, a characteristic not found in tribal Americans, but found in some Europeans.

Interestingly, Gordon Creek woman's bones and nearby tools had been sprinkled with hematite at the time of her burial. This is a blood-red pigment manufactured in powdered form for funerary purposes by the Red Paint People, unknown mariners who traveled up and down the eastern seaboard of North America 7,000 or more years ago. They

THE FIRST REAL WHITES IN THE WORLD

The first racial types identifiable as similar to modern whites appeared in parts of Europe, southern Russia and the Near East during the time period 30,000 B.C. to 15,000 B.C., following the end of the last great ice age around the year 40,000 B.C. The new arrivals are known as *Homo sapiens* (or "wise man") in order to differentiate them from the other life forms known as *Homo erectus* and Neanderthal man (*Homo neanderthalensis*).

These first racial types occurred in two main physical forms: the original Mediterraneans ("Old Europeans") who had dark or brown hair and dark eyes; and then what is called the Proto-Nordic or Cro-Magnon racial type—tall, light hair and light eyes. In certain isolated areas in Europe—centered in Scandinavia—it is possible even today to find perfect living examples of this Proto-Nordic racial type, differing only slightly in height from modern-day Nordics. This Proto-Nordic race's physical remains are, however, plentiful, as they wandered far and wide. They lived in a broad band spanning from Spain right across Europe all the way to Asia, where skeletal remains have been found.

Pictured: One of the most remarkable finds from the Upper Paleolithic era is this clothed, adult white male, discovered in Sungir, Russia (near the city of Vladimir), buried some 28,000 years ago. This was the type of person who created the first known inklings of white civilization of the present interglacial period starting approximately 40,000 B.C. The intricacy of the bead work and material with which the corpse was buried is evidence that white Upper Paleolithic man was at this stage already fairly advanced—compared to Africa, where woven material was introduced only as recently as 500 years ago.

From *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race,* by Arthur Kemp. $42, 600 pages, from TBR. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free.

appear to be the same race associated with Europe's Old Stone Age: Cro-Magnons.

A no less remarkable find was made in 1940, when the excellently preserved body of a 7,400 B.C. Caucasian man was discovered inside a Nevada cave. The upper part of his body was partially mummified, and even some scalp and red hair remained on the head. His grave was lined with sagebrush, upon which the corpse was laid, indicating his people were sophisticated enough to use burial rites. Known as Spirit Cave man, he had been placed on his left side with the knees flexed upward to the level of the hips, a posture similar to the fetal position (suggesting rebirth) found in predynastic Egyptian burials. Well-made leather slippers, a rabbit-skin blanket and mats woven from tule sedges were still in good condition.

Kennewick man's skull was found by two men who had come to watch a hydroplane boat race in Columbia Park. Nearly 400 bones and bone fragments were subsequently taken from a 300-foot-square area at the bottom of the Kennewick River. They formed a skeleton five feet, nine inches tall, much taller and thinner than ancient Indian examples. The 7,300 B.C. Caucasian's chest had been crushed, and a projectile point was embedded in his hip. Perhaps he was one of an unknown race, exterminated by Indians.

The Menomonees of upper Michigan still have traditions of the Attewandeton, a fierce tribe that, before its own disappearance, was alleged to have killed off a fair-skinned people [called "the Marine Men"—Ed.] in the distant past.

Since his discovery in July 1996, Kennewick man has been at the center of a bitter dispute between scientists who want to learn more about him through further study, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, intent on turning over his remains to local Indians demanding his reburial, even though they are not genetically related to him. A welcome federal court decision recently saved Kennewick man and allows for his study by physical anthropologists. The case is an important one, because the physical evidence for Caucasians in pre-Columbian America is being destroyed in the name of political correctness.

For example, Kennewick man's contemporary, Spirit

Cave man, disappeared forever after he was handed over to Nevada Indians. Minnesota's 5,800 B.C. Pelican Rapids woman was found in 1938, but eventually presented to local Indians for anonymous interment, even though she displayed Caucasian features. The same fate befell Browns Valley man. And Gordon Creek woman, nearly 40 years after her discovery, has never been DNA tested.

Nor has the 10-year-old female at Nevada's Grimes Point Burial Shelter been subjected to scientific examination, despite the location's 7,740 B.C. origins. Oregon's Prospect man, more than 6,800 years old, likewise remains untested. Testing, however, is under way on Arlington Springs woman, a contender for the oldest known inhabitant in the Americas. Her discovery is especially interesting. She was found on an island, Santa Rosa, off the southern California coast, thereby proving her people's ice age maritime skills, contrary to official archeological opinion.

DNA research is also planned for Nevada's Wizard Beach man (7,500 B.C.), the Wilson-Leonard Site in Texas (8,000 B.C.), and Montana's 10,800-year-old Anzick Burial of young child. Such testing is important, not only to determine the racial backgrounds of these individuals, but in comparing the genetic make-up of the various human population groups that first peopled America, their origins and time of arrival.

"Scientists were able to trace a fifth, minor lineage with ancestral roots in Europe. Known as haplogroup X, it was present among some Algonquian-speaking groups, before the Vikings arrived."

In summer 2006, Dr. Theodore Schurr told the American Association for the Advancement of Science that DNA research at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research (San Antonio, Texas) was able to trace four major lineages of American Indians to Siberia and northeast Asia; specifically, in the Baikal area and Altai-Sayan. These findings tallied with conservative theories of Mongoloid peoples arriving in North America over the Bering Strait's land bridge before rising sea levels engulfed it.

However, Dr. Schurr and his colleagues were able to trace a fifth, minor lineage with ancestral roots in Europe. Known as haplogroup X, it was present among some Algonquian-speaking groups, such as the Ojibwa, long before Columbus or even the Vikings arrived here. Haplogroup X comprises about 4% of the European population, but also occurs, to a lesser degree, in the Near East. Its discovery by the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research was underscored by a University of Michigan team of anthropologists headed by Prof. Loring Brace. He said that descendants of the first humans to enter the Americas show no ties to Asia.

Yet a second, smaller group of Indians, the Blackfoots,[i] Iroquois and lesser tribes from Minnesota, Michigan, Massachusetts and Ontario, as well as the Inuits (Eskimos), while mixed with Mongolian blood, nonetheless stem from yet another ancient Caucasian branch that produced the Jomons, the earliest culture-creators in Japan, beginning about 10,000 years ago.

Silvia Gonzalez, who was responsible for the redating of Penon woman III as the oldest known inhabitant of our continent, concluded, "If this proves right, it's going to be quite contentious. We're going to say to native Americans, 'Maybe there were some people in the Americas before you, who are not related to you'."

In reporting these revelations, *The Daily Telegraph's* science editor, Roger Highfield, stated that sufficient DNA evidence now exists to show that America was "colonized" by Europeans 30,000 years ago. They did not come over any long since sunken land bridges to Asia, but were already in possession of a maritime technology sophisticated enough to carry them across the vast, hazardous stretches of the Atlantic Ocean or the Pacific.

The skulls and skeletons found from Mexico to Minnesota belong to those first discoverers of America, more than enough reason to preserve and study their remains. They were the real pioneers, not only of ancient America, but of the coming new history. ✦

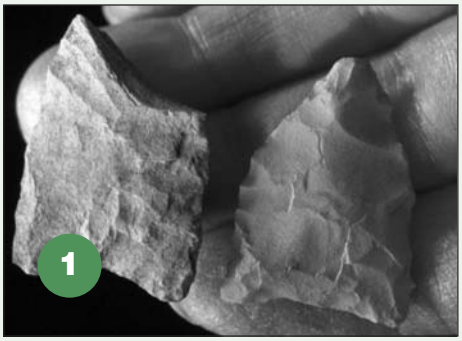
ENDNOTE:

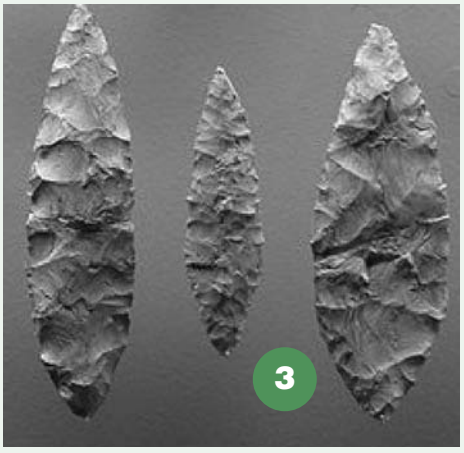
1 People are sometimes confused about the names "Blackfoot(s)" and "Blackfeet(s)." Many think "Blackfeet" is the plural of "Blackfoot." This is incorrect: They are two different tribes of American Indians. The Blackfeet is a small Siouxan tribe from Dakota territory. The Blackfoots are descendants of a large and powerful Algonquian tribe, located in Montana and Canada.—Ed.

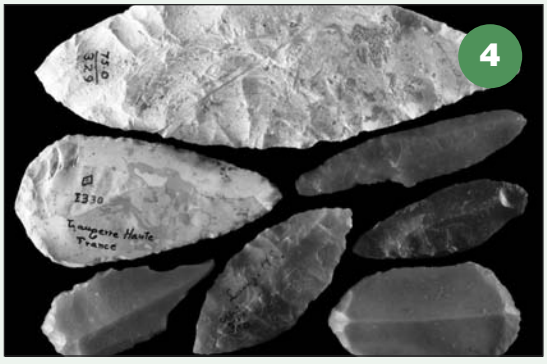
Frank Joseph is a supporter of what has been called the hyper-diffusionist approach to prehistory. He was born in Chicago in 1944. His father, a Jew, spent time in the Dachau concentration camp. Joseph is the author of the books *Atlantis and Other Lost Worlds* and *The Lost Civilization of Lemuria.* He is the former assistant editor of *Ancient American*, a quarterly magazine investigating possible visits to our continent from the Old World before Columbus. See more at www.AncientAmerican.com

THE SOLUTREANS . . .

In America thousands of years before the Kennewick man?







While some critics claim there is no Clovis-Solutrean nexus, in fact the evidence suggests there is. Across the globe, the only example of a tool-making technology that comes close to the uniquely American Clovis technology is that which existed in the area of what is now France and Spain in the Solutrean region about 21,000 to 15,000 B.C. At the time the Solutreans existed, islands of packed ice most likely extended across the North Atlantic and ended in a line basically connecting the Solutrean cultural region in Europe to about the Chesapeake Bay in North America. The suggestion is that the Solutreans traveled along these masses of packed ice across the Atlantic. Critics say no remains of animal hide boats have ever been found in any Solutrean sites, thus making the theory untenable. The alternative theory suggests that Asians traveled by boat down the Pacific coast and populated the Americas from west to east—suddenly inventing and introducing Clovis big-game hunting technology. Why then, proponents of the Solutrean theory ask, are the oldest Clovis and pre-Clovis sites in the Americas on the East Coast? And when did these Asians—possessors of microblade technology (small stones set in bone to form a cutting edge)—sailing down the West Coast of America and most in need of a maritime-based technology (for which their expertise in bone would have best suited them)—find the time to invent a big-game hunting technology like Clovis when they had never in their histories used such technology before? A thick layer of ash above the Clovis archeological layer on the Chesapeake Bay has been found indicating that some cataclysm, possibly an asteroid strike during the Younger Dryas period, severely weakened the East Coast and Appalachian Clovis whites, leaving the continent open to domination by the Asians who adapted the superior Clovis projectile points found among the remaining white Solutrean-related populations. Above: 1) An early transitional point from the Cactus Hill pre-Clovis layer in Virginia; 2) The oldest Clovis finds in America, also from the Cactus Hill site in Virginia. 3) Solutrean projectile points. The larger ones shown are 9-10 inches long—used for killing large game. 4) More items from the European Solutrean "tool kit."

DNA from Florida Remains Reveals 'Windover People' Were Europeans

At Titusville, Florida, is the Windover archeology site, where more ancient Europoid remains were discovered than the total of all other archaic human remains found previously in the New World. The cemetery has yielded one of the most complete insights into an ancient American culture. Even DNA was preserved in this bog, dating from 6,000 to 5,000 B.C. But here's the shocker: the people were Europeans.

By The Barnes Review Staff

In January of 1982 a most interesting chapter in American archeology was opened by a backhoe operator at Windover, Florida, named Steve Vanderjagt. He was just about to prepare a new road in a swampy area called the Windover Bog near Titusville, not far from the Kennedy Space Center, when he noticed the backhoe turned up a human skull mixed into the black peat. Jim Swann, chief developer of the project, realized from the coloring of the bones that he was possibly dealing with ancient remains and decided to call in archeologist Glen H. Doran, a professor and chair of anthropology from Florida State University.

As human remains kept appearing from the shallow depths of the bog, Doran noticed the extreme wear on the teeth and a complete lack of ceramic material, indicating an ancient gravesite, older than 3,000 years. As a trained anthropologist with extensive experience, he also must have realized that the skulls he was dealing with were not what we call "Native Americans" (i.e., Eskimos, Aleuts or Indians), but to his credit he decided to go ahead with a plan to study the site.

When the first carbon dating was returned, the age of the remains was established as older than 7,000 years. It was clear from this moment on that Windover was the richest archeological site of that time period in America and can still provide an unprecedented opportunity to learn about the ancient population of the area. Because the whole site was under water, a large area of the bog had to be drained in order to properly recover and preserve everything of value from the site. In 1984, 130 wells were sunk into the swampy peat, pumping out thousands upon thousands of gallons of water. As the water was drained, an ancient cemetery became visible—an extraordinary archeological find.

Prof. Glen Doran (right) and members of his excavation team at Windover. In 1987 about half the site remained untouched and the rest was returned to original conditions.

Well-preserved skeletons of men, women and children—168 in all—were recovered, providing a rich window into the lives of a people scholars barely knew existed. Tools made of bone—and even wooden objects and fabric

Windover Tools

A diverse array of bone, antler and wooden artifacts were deposited with the bodies at the Windover ancient cemetery. Among them are spear-throwers, or atlatls, and projectile points, as shown at right, and other tools. The tools showed scientists that this ancient white tribe practiced hunting and fishing, as well as gathering of plant foodstuffs. They also used gourds for storage. Animal bones and shells found in the graves indicated that deer, raccoons, opossums, birds and fishes and shellfish were on the menu. Eighty-six bits of fabric were also recovered, from 37 graves, involving seven different weaving techniques, possibly used for clothing including ponchos, blankets, bags and mats.

Wide Array of Tools Recovered From the Windover Site

—survived in excellent condition because of the unique chemical balance of the water that preserved them so well. Interestingly all the bogs and ponds close by tested highly acidic in comparison. Fungus and bacteria growth was simply locked out by the peat covering the bodies, and the usual process of decay was brought to a standstill. In 91 of the skulls, even the soft tissue of the brain was present, offering a rare opportunity for analysis and easy DNA testing. The bog preserved bodies and artifacts extremely well, and people may have used it as a burial site for over 1,000 years for that very reason.

WHAT HAS BEEN LEARNED?

Of the 168 individuals recovered by the researchers, 67 were younger than 17 years of age. They were placed into the shallow graves 8,000 to 7,000 years before present. Many of the bodies were covered with woven fabric, varying from coarse matting to a fine weave. Weaving skills were generally spread out to the whole of the North American continent at the time; there are countless items to show this. The bodies were often held to the shallow bottom with wooden stakes driven through the fabric covering the bodies. The stakes most likely also served as markers. Their tops were visible above the bog at the time of the burial.

There was an orderly placement of the bodies. Prior burials were not disturbed by the newly deposited bodies. Floral seeds, sometimes intermixed with finely ground fish bone, were often found next to the bodies. These people were buried with flowers and often with their favorite tools or toys. The artifacts recovered from the graves were made of bone, antler, animal teeth, stone and shell. The parts of an atlatl (dart- or spear-thrower) were fastened with glue into position. Feminine items were associated with female burials. This included incised bird bones, polished bone pins and beads made of drilled fish vertebrae. Males were buried with awls made from the leg bones of carnivores, antler atlatl spurs and hooks. Canine and shark teeth were used to make engraving and cutting tools.

A high mortality rate for children is normal for a prehistoric society. A two-year-old girl was buried with a set of drilled shell toys. A four-year-old was buried with deer bone and palm seed beads. A newborn child was buried together with an 11-year-old. These children had one of the highest numbers of associated items buried with them.

Very few stone tools were located. The stone with which these few were made was brought from the mountains 80 miles away. An antler tool showed threading—apparently to ensure a tight fit to its handle. Barbed projectile points were often found with adhesives still discernible. Projectile points were also made of antler.

A wide variety of hand-woven fabrics demonstrated sophisticated weaving techniques. This activity is consistent in America—and all over the world—and it connects together advanced ancient white cultures.

Special technology had to be developed for preserving the fabric samples, as they rapidly decomposed after drying. Similar fabrics were also found in the Black Desert area in western Nevada (7,000 B.C.). Characteristic weaving and toolmaking techniques in Eurasia tie together cultures and peoples with America. We can follow this trail in the archaic period, just like we can follow the spread of Solutrean tools into America in the Clovis period.

The Solutrean culture originating from the south of France closely ties in with the later American Clovis culture. Sophisticated thin, bifacial, razor-sharp spear points made by these two cultures made it possible for these stone age men to face off the largest and fiercest beasts of their times, like woolly mammoths, mastodons, giant bison, lions and short-faced bears. The spear points they crafted with great expertise compared to the stone tools of Neanderthal man almost like a .44 Magnum to a peashooter. They elevated these late stone age tribes to the top of the food chain and ensured their expansion and survival.[1]

"The spread of weaving and toolmaking techniques in Eurasia is tying together cultures and peoples with America. We can actually follow this process taking place in the archaic period."

THE WINDOVER SOCIETY

The Windover population is the earliest large-enough population group known where statistical conclusions can be drawn concerning life expectancy. We have plenty of indications that these people had ample food resources at hand. They lived by hunting, fishing and the gathering of plants and seeds. Thus they were not forced to adopt a nomadic lifestyle. The area at the time was a wooded marshland. The people of Windover had teeth that were worn heavily but had very few caries. The total group of 168 individuals included 40 adult males and 43 adult females.

A Windover child at birth could expect to live around 27 to 30 years on average, but if one made it to age 25, one could have expected to live another 22 years. Some individuals lived into their 60s, and two out of the 168 made it to 75 years of age. Women in their early childbearing years were at greater risk of dying because of the associated risks of child delivery, but after the age of 25 their life expectancy was about the same as a Windover man.

Windover certainly was a humane society. A child who died at 15 years of age had spina bifida. Most likely he was paralyzed from the waist down. Yet he had survived long after losing one of his feet. The stump healed, but it must have required extra effort to sustain him. Children were buried with more tools and toys than adults, indicating their high social value in the group.

Life was rough for the Windover people, as it usually was in primitive societies. Interestingly, females suffered broken limbs and hands far more often than males. On the other hand, males had 16 cases of broken skulls and facial bones, while females had none. One man had a deeply embedded antler projectile point in his hipbone.

After recovering over 10,000 bones and hundreds of tools, in 1987 the site was returned to its original condition to the credit of the team working there. Half of the site was left undisturbed for future excavation.

WHO WERE THE WINDOVER PEOPLE?

Through the three years of excavation the team managed to keep the issue of race out of all communications with great discipline. Had they committed only a single mistake of "political incorrectness," the expensive project would have run into a concrete wall, and the flow of funds would most likely have been stopped.

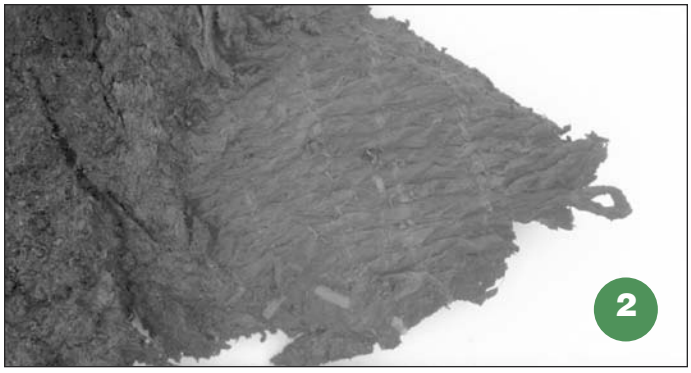
A parallel case was the discovery of the Kennewick man skeleton of 1996. Dr. James C. Chatters, a local anthropologist in Kennewick, Washington, wrote down his first visual observations about Kennewick man:

> The skull was immediately European-like: long, narrow, very constricted behind the eyes with a very prominent nose. I immediately got the impression I was dealing with a European—probably an early Kennewick pioneer. I had no idea where this story was going at that point. The bridge of the nose is very prominent, the skull very narrow, recedes to the back—

the kind I had only seen among the people of western Eurasia. Very long limbs, his lower limb segments quite long compared to the upper; and American Indians tend to be quite the opposite. They're short limbed. *We've got this paradox—[a] stone-age object [projectile point] in [a] European man [sic], after the carbon dating reports were in.* [Emphasis added.]

Dr. Chatters was making his observation without benefit of DNA tests, just like all anthropologists did for hundreds of years before. The feds immediately came down on Dr. Chatters, confiscated the priceless bones and slavishly handed them over to local Indian tribes for disposal. The event was followed with an everlasting court battle that is still not closed. TBR published several very detailed articles about the discovery and fate of Kennewick man (TBR, May/June 1999 and TBR March/April 2004). Those articles went deep into the political manipulations and the financial interests behind the struggle for the identity of the ancient Americans.

Prof. Doran's team at Windover had the advantage of operating in the pre-NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) environment. NAGPRA became a law later in 1990. Extreme care was taken by the team to avoid the introduction of race into the excavations. Windover must be the most politically correct archeological event in American history. Prof. Doran did not publish a single skull image out of the 168 skulls he found at Windover. In 2002, five years after finishing the excavations, Doran published his book *Windover: Multidisciplinary In-*



1) In many cases the Windover bodies were buried on their left sides, in fetal position, with the head to the west and the face looking north. One female, about 35 years of age at death, still had remnants of her last meal in her stomach—fish scales and bones, seeds from grasses and berries, and bits of nuts. The skeletons were about 50% adult and 50% children: Ages ranged from fetal to around 60 years. Even brain tissue was preserved, making it possible to sequence the genes and prove the people were Europoid. **2)** The fabric used to wrap the dead is the oldest flexible fabric ever found in this part of the world. The "yarn" was made with fibers from native plants—probably palmetto or queen palm—and required the use of some type of loom. **3)** The only close up of a skull image located, from Windover. The skull was cut open to remove the brain tissue. (From: http://www.nbbd.com/godo/history/windover/) A lump of slippery, dark brown material was found inside the skull just weeks into the project. There was cautious speculation that it might be preserved brain tissue, but common sense said this would not be possible—that any tissue would have dissipated into the black peat thousands of years ago. Just in case, laboratory tests proved that cautious speculation was a reality. Ninety-one skulls were found to contain brain tissue, and some contained complete brains, although they were shrunken to one-third their normal size.

vestigations of an Early Archaic Florida Cemetery. The book is an extremely valuable, detailed collection of the information recovered, printed in 393 large format pages. However, all images are of extremely poor quality, and not a single image was printed of a human skull.

In fact Doran might be the first anthropologist on this planet who managed to write a book where in the index the word "skull" is not mentioned. Maybe he has some sort of deep-seated childhood fear of human skulls after hearing too many Halloween stories.

The Brevard Museum of History and Natural Science, Florida—with a section dedicated to Windover—has not a single image of a fully visible human skull displayed on their website or in their exhibition. The hundreds of scientific publications contain incredible details on the cavities and condition of every tooth of the 168 individuals recovered, images of every single tool, fabric piece etc, but not a single image of a skull.

Also the average height of the Windover population is dramatically taller than the Indian population of the area, but it is difficult to get exact data.

A single photograph of a skull, probably made right after recovery at the site, has been located (see page 25). Did Prof. Doran forbid the taking of pictures at the site to hide the true identity of the Windover people?

"The Brevard Museum of History and Natural Science, Florida—with a section dedicated to Windover—has not a single image or a fully visible human skull displayed on their website or in their exhibition."

The documentation and proper scientific measurement of skulls are extremely important components in anthropological studies. The lack of this data—topped with the lack of proper, connected DNA research—is a clear indication of an organized attempt to cover up the racial identity of the Windover population. Anthropologists traditionally use multivariate analysis to establish racial identity based on skull measurements. For example Prof. Jose Garcia from Spain used sophisticated instrumentation to take 90 different measurements on each of 33 skulls he found in Baja California Sur of the Pericu people and proved that they were not part of the Amerindian population, but late survivors of a racially different group. The last members of this group died in the early 20th century.

Prof. Doran was asked by investigators for images of skulls and related statistical data from Windover back in 2006, and he replied with a long list of studies. There was one single item there that was dedicated to the issue—and it has never been published, nor can Donna Fried, the writer, be located. Similar requests to Prof. Doran and the Brevard Museum were made again in 2010, and this time no reply was received.

Even before these sophisticated analytical methods were developed, an experienced anthropologist could easily determine the race of a person simply and quickly by visual examination. Racial differences are quite obvious.

For example, "Buhl woman," who was found in a rock quarry in Buhl, Idaho, in 1989, died in her teenage years, about 11,000 years ago. No study was done before she was reburied by the Shoshone Bannock tribes in 1991 based on the NAGPRA rules. Yet, based on photographic evidence, Dr. Douglas W. Owsley calculated the skull's dimensions and concluded that she was not an American Indian.

Dr. Owsley is a top U.S. specialist—a division head of physical anthropology at the National Museum of Natural History at the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Owsley was the one who initiated the suit to protect Kennewick man's skeleton from "repatriation," with a group of other scientists, risking his own position in the process, and was successful with the suit. Dr. Owsley also established—after simple visual examination of the skulls—that five skeletons recovered from the Jamestown Colony were not "Native Americans" as originally thought, but of African/ Negroid origin.

THE DNA EVIDENCE

Prof. Doran dedicated 14 pages and numerous pictures and tables in his book to the methods and studies of the DNA of the Windover people. His final conclusion was: "Since the haplogroup frequency distribution of the prehistoric Windover population is unlike that of any known surviving or prehistoric group, they may represent the only demonstrated instance of the recent extinction of a group of native Americans with no close surviving relatives."

That is a very tricky sentence, spoken like a Talmudic scholar; an expert in doublespeak. However he is still calling the bog people "Native Americans" who have no close relatives surviving today in America. He is trying to state that members of a different race were living at Windover; he apparently refuses to use the word "whites."

Dr. Joseph Lorenz from the Coriell Institute for Medical

Research was also searching hard for the DNA markers typical of American Indians in the DNA samples taken from the bones of five individuals from Windover. He did not find what he was looking for, but he didn't stop there. After comparing the Windover DNA to present European peoples, he said: "I went back to the screen and I looked at the sequences again. The first person's DNA, it looked European. When I looked at the second one it looked European. When I looked at the third, fourth and fifth it was slightly different from the first two, but they looked European."

The video clip where Dr. Lorenz makes his statement can be found at: http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vbayBEbIEwc.

The Learning Channel had a program entitled *Secrets of the Bog People: Windover,* wherein Dr. Gregory from Cornell also stated that DNA samples taken from the brains of the bog people prove European origin.

In reality DNA found at Windover is probably sufficient in quality to allow the cloning of a human, if that were possible, to almost exactly duplicate a member of that tribe and bring him to life. He could seamlessly fit into any large European city and would have all the mental and physical faculties of an average white person of our times.

FATE OF THE WINDOVER PEOPLE

How did the Windover people die out? Was it an orgy of mass extermination by the incoming Mongoloid population that we call today "Native Americans," or did they simply lack the immunity to fight off infections carried to them by the newcomers? The answer is most likely found in the four-state border area of New Mexico in the Chaco Culture National Historical Park, where the Anasazi people lived, and died, between A.D. 900 and 1150. Chaco Canyon was a major population center with additional settlements in the area. They constructed their buildings from artfully shaped sandstone blocks—some five stories high with 660 rooms that reflected many generations of astronomical observations and centuries of highly skilled construction activity.

They built 75 settlements, connected with roads, taking up a 40,000-square-mile area. The road system is clearly visible on satellite images—not exactly a typical social development path followed by North American Indian tribes. There is rich Indian oral tradition and strong forensic evidence as well showing that these people were systematically exterminated by the Navajos who moved into the area.

The book *Man Corn: Cannibalism and Violence in the*

An American Holocaust: Sacred Ridge, Colorado

By John Tiffany

A paper accepted for publication in *The Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* describes the largest deposit found to date of mutilated human remains in the U.S. Southwest. The co-authors are Jason Chuipka and James Potter. Chuipka is an archeologist with Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants.

A holocaust against the Anasazi people by persons unknown, but evidently of a different ethnic group, occurred at a place called Sacred Ridge in Colorado in the 9th century A.D. Unearthed bones and artifacts indicate that when the violence took place, men, women and children were tortured, murdered, often hacked to bits and disemboweled. Even their dogs were mutilated and killed in the insane, but carefully planned, outburst of fury.

Crushed human leg bones, bashed skulls and other mutilated remains are about all that is left of this American population, suggests the study. Findings include axes that tested positive, even after all these centuries, for human blood.

The assemblage includes 14,882 human skeletal fragments, as well as the remains of dogs and other animals killed at the site, southwest of Durango.

Chuipka and Potter analyzed objects excavated at Sacred Ridge, which was a multiple habitation site of 22 pit structures.

In some cases, heads, hands and feet appear to have been removed. The attackers evidently removed belongings out of the structures and set the roofs on fire.

"What we can learn from Sacred Ridge is that archeological sites are not simply piles of rock and refuse, but that they were occupied by people that were involved in complex webs of social relations," Chuipka said. "Sacred Ridge is a case where social relations melted down, and the solution chosen was absolute and shocking."

The researchers compared the holocaust in Sacred Ridge to more recent "ethnic cleansings" in Yugoslavia, Iraq and Rwanda.

1) A woman holds the leg bone of a mammoth unearthed near Vero Beach, Florida. **2)** Below right, an ancient Caucasian skull found near Vero Beach. **3)** A bone found near Vero Beach dated to 13,000 years ago has been called "the oldest, most spectacular and rare work of art in the Americas." It seems to show that the Americas' oldest known artist may have been an ice age hunter in what is now Florida. **4)** A close-up of what is believed by many scientists to be an etching on the 13,000-year-old bone depicting a walking mammoth. Scientists also determined the 15-inch-long bone fragment itself belonged to one of three animals: a mammoth, a mastodon or a giant sloth—all of which died out at the end of the last ice age, between about 12,000 to 10,000 years ago. Some skeptics are reserving judgment until an article on the artifact appears in a peer-reviewed scientific journal.

Prehistoric American Southwest was written by two archeologists, Christy G. Turner and Jacqueline A. Turner. They write about chopped-up human bones with marks indicating systematic cutting and scraping, suggesting that groups of people were killed and butchered, the meat carefully cut away at the tendons and roasted; long bones halved and boiled to extract the marrow; and skulls—their tops removed like lids—placed on hearths and cooked and then their brains removed. Amélie A. Walker's "A Case for Cannibalism," appearing in *Archaeology* magazine in January/ February 1994, also documents similar events in the same area.

The same fate befell the people of the Lovelock culture in northern Nevada. They were exterminated, at least in part, by local Indian tribes about 1,000 years ago.

VERO BEACH, FLORIDA

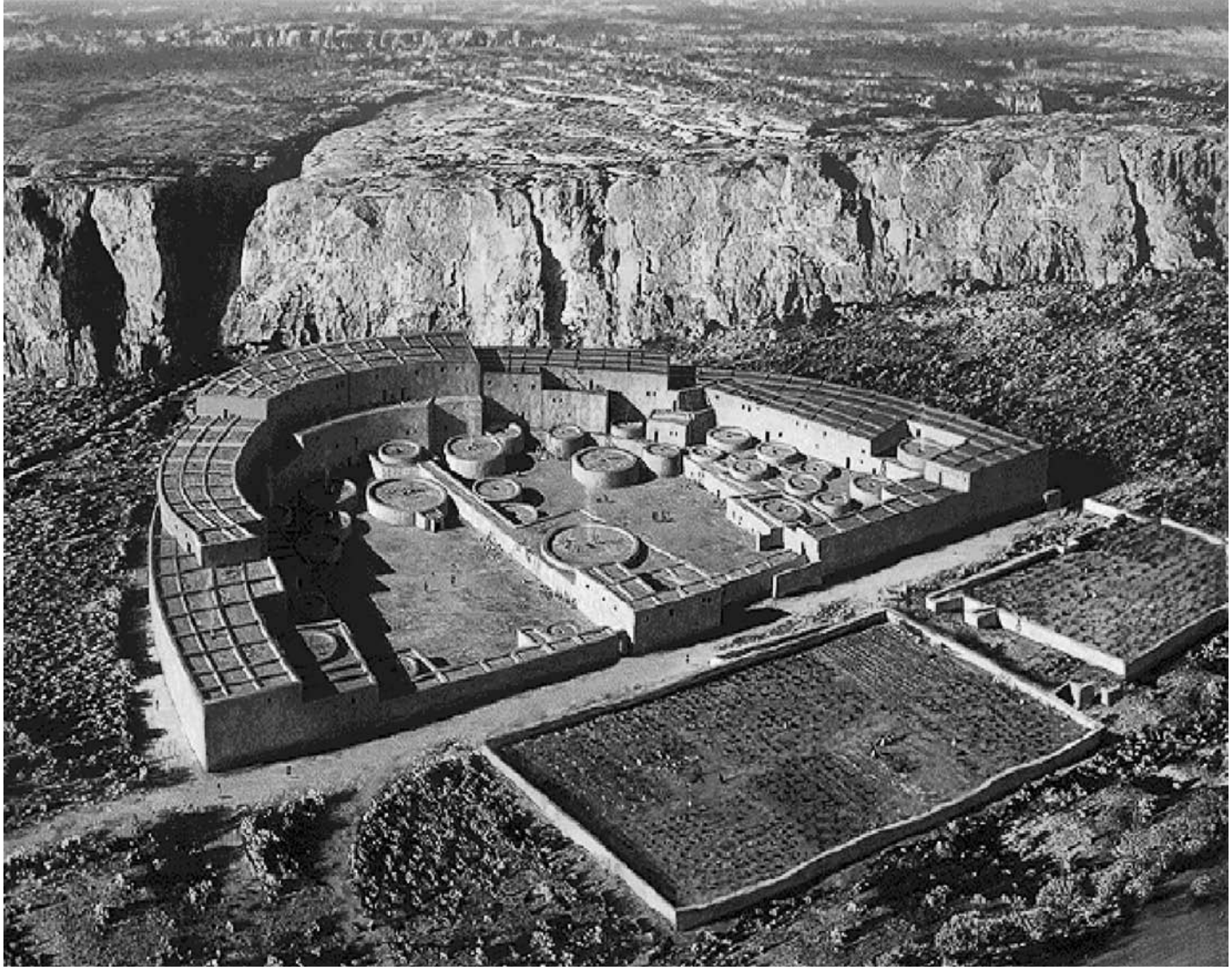
Another archeological sensation in Florida is the Vero man skull found in Vero Beach in 1915 in the company of a number of ice age animal bones that were dated to 12,000 to 11,000 B.C. Although the skull was damaged and "disappeared" while traveling back and forth between Florida and the Smithsonian, the area in which it was discovered has yielded countless archeological items of great historical value in the last 95 years.

At Vero, a local man found an ancient bone etched with a clear image of a mammoth or mastodon (see No. 4 at left). The item was tentatively verified as authentic by a highly respected scientist. Said Dr. Barbara Purdy, professor emeritus of anthropology at the University of Florida: "Never before in the Western Hemisphere has there been a bone from an extinct species incised with a recognizable picture of an animal." However, it will be the same Prof. Doran who excavated the Windover Bog site who will lead the planned excavations at Vero. So don't expect too much. ✦

ENDNOTE:

1 The Solutrean industry is an advanced flint toolmaking style of the Upper Paleolithic, from around 20,000 to 15,000 B.C. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Solutrean.) The Clovis period lasted from about 10,000 to 6,500 B.C. By the end of the Clovis period most of the megafauna such as the wooly mammoth were extinct. (http://www.heritage-online.net/timeline/clovis.htm.) However, the author would not be surprised if in the future the Clovis period in the Americas were to be greatly extended, maybe all the way back to 20,000 B.C.

NOTE: TBR is planning to trace the vanished ancient European population of America—state by state—in future issues. Please help us in this project by donating to TBR. You can order more copies of this important November/December 2010 issue to hand out to others. Call TBR at 1-877-773-9077 to charge a donation or back issues. Visit our website at: www.barnesreview.com.



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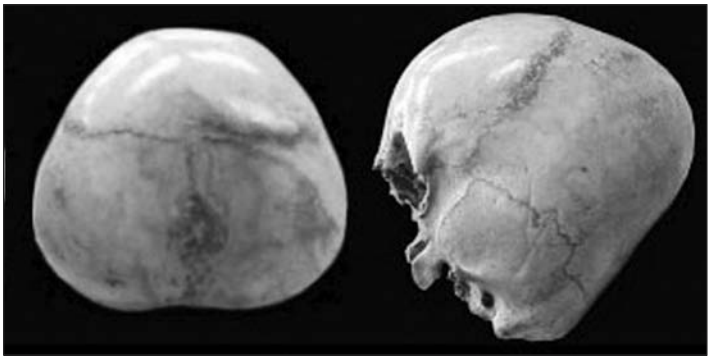
Depending on the level of reader interest, TBR would like to visit archeological sites and museums across the nation in order to learn more about the true identity and life of America's ancient population. We are already collecting information from the whole of the North American continent and intend to write articles in future issues about what we find. In case you have knowledge in your own state about skeletons hidden in the closets of small museums or handed over to Indian tribes, please write to TBR, c/o John Tiffany, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003.

Spectacular aerial photo shows one of many futuristic-looking "great houses" built by the mysterious Anasazi nation from about A.D. 850-900 to 1130-1250. The magnificent stone walls built by the white Anasazis still stand today. "Anasazi" means ancient enemy or ancient stranger in the Athabaskan Navajo language. The Uto-Aztecan-speaking Paiutes have similar legends of how their ancestors exterminated an "ancient enemy" people of a white race. Irrigation systems were constructed to manage the limited water supply for farming. The advanced society of the Anasazis, with roads and large numbers of similar settlements, was subjected to systematic attacks, and the residents were murdered and cannibalized until the last Anasazi woman and child were killed off. The Navajos even today avoid these deserted cities as the Paiutes avoid Lovelock Cave, where the bad spirits are believed to reside after the ancient enemy people were wiped out. It took 28 long years after the Windover, Florida site was discovered for the first scientists to "cross the party line" and identify the remains as European. In the meantime, the Windover skulls were hidden from all, including scientists. It's not only at Windover, Chaco Canyon and Lovelock Cave, but every skull and skeleton older than 7,000 years before the present in the New World belonged to a white person, so far as is known. But you would never learn it to listen to the court historians and the U.S. government.

Mexico's 'Star Child'

The weirdest skull ever found in the Americas



Top, a photo of the star child skull showing its anomalous nature. Bottom, a top view of the skull (left) and a side view (right).In 2004, Royal Holloway College of the University of London revealed "fibers" in the bone of the skull and a reddish residue, neither of which are known or recorded to exist prior to the discovery.

THE DISCOVERY OF A 900-YEAR-OLD skeleton in a forbidden Mexican mining region, known as the "star child skull," has generated fierce debate among scientists as to its origins.

BY VICTOR THORN

We are told that in the 1930s an American teenage girl on vacation with her family was visiting an ancient village in the Copper Canyon (Barranca del Cobre; herein abbreviated BDC for convenience) region of northwestern Mexico. For some reason she went exploring in some nearby mines, evidently abandoned, where she had been told no one should go.

According to the story, she found two complete skeletons in the tunnels, side by side, a woman and what seemed to be a child. The woman seemed normal but the child had a strange skeleton and an even weirder skull.

The teenager tried to take the bones out of the mine, but due to a flash flood was able only to bring out the skulls. Somehow the two skulls wound up in the hands of Lloyd Pye, a writer and speaker. It is not known at this point what efforts, if any, have been made to recover the two skeletons and to further study the site.

The so-called "star child" or BDC skull is anomalous in the annals of modern archeology for a number of reasons. First and foremost, it possesses absolutely no trace of frontal sinuses, or even a hint of where any such passageways may have developed. Secondly, its eye sockets are less than half as deep as those of a typical human. Lastly, despite this specimen's bone material being half as thick as a normal cranium, it appears to be two or three times more

durable than the average human bone.

Even stranger, microscopic analysis revealed tiny fibers with a reddish hue woven throughout the interior bone matter of this skull. Similar examples have never been presented in any other human skeleton thus discovered.

Independent carbon-14 testing readily determined the skull to be 900 years old. This finding has not been challenged. Moreover, subsequent laboratory analysis established that the mother of this child possessed the mitochondrial DNA of an American Indian.

As scientific techniques developed over the years, examiners at the National Institute of Health (NIH) dropped a bombshell in regard to the BDC child's paternal DNA: "No significant similarities [were] found" to any Earthbound DNA, according to Pye.

At this point a firestorm of controversy erupted. If the BDC child's mother was of Amerindian origin, yet the father's genetic input was indeterminate, then where was the father from?

While admitting the skull did exhibit an array of odd features, many argued that at least some of them could be explained as simple human deformities.

Some scientists claimed that as a baby in its Mesoamerican culture, the BDC child's head became deformed due to "cradleboarding" (i.e. flattened against a board while being carried on its mother's back). Others merely dismiss it as some sort of grotesque, diseased cranium.

Could the child's skull be explained by Crouzon syndrome, hydrocephaly or progeria?

Nearly everything about this relic is unique, even its lack of an essential connection point between the skull and neck muscles. In an e-book authored by the BDC child's "caretaker," Lloyd Pye writes, "Its skull does not have a single exact corollary with a typical human skull. Not one part of it is exactly the way it should be."

Pye's detractors vociferously differ with his final assessment of the BDC child; namely that its father may have been extraterrestrial in nature.

Most have argued that it is preposterous extraterrestrials—even if they existed—would be able to hybridize with Earthlings, after billions of years of completely separate evolution. And other questions remain: Why were the bodies in the mineshaft? Were they buried there or were they victims of some accident? Were there any artifacts with the bodies? Are there other bodies to be found there? These and other questions need to be explored carefully.

This odd elongated skull is one of several allegedly found near Nazca, Peru. The skeletal remains reveal that this fellow was extremely tall—over seven feet in height some researchers claim. Some of the elongated skulls found along with it showed evidence of ancient cranial surgery (trepanation), suggesting an advanced understanding of biology. Suggestions that the skulls were altered by the process of binding the skull in infancy, when the cranial bones were soft, encouraging them to grow into an unnatural shape, have been questioned in this case. Nevertheless, skull binding cannot increase the internal capacity of the cranial void—and evidence points to the fact that in the case of the Peruvian skull, the cranial void is significantly larger than in a normal skull. South American Indian lore does talk of extremely tall redheads wandering the region. These same tales of red-headed "giants" exist in North American Indian lore as well.

Regrettably, Mr. Pye declined an interview with TBR on this subject; thus he couldn't defend his claims for the origins of the BDC child as opposed to other theories.

Until more is known for certain about the BDC skulls and skeletons, TBR is only ready to agree that the star child skull is simply another of America's unsolved mysteries, albeit a particularly weird one. ✦

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on 9-11 and the New World Order. These include *9-11 Evil: The Israeli Role in 9-11* and *Phantom Flight 93 and Other Sept. 11 Mysteries Explored*. He was the co-founder of the WING TV Network.

Four Recent Discoveries in Europe And America Surprise Scientists

ANYONE WHO SAYS THEY CAN PREDICT with exactitude what happened in the prehistoric past is wrong. Every year exciting finds are being discovered in places across the world that are helping to rewrite the history of our ancient ancestors. Even in places as heavily explored and excavated as Stonehenge, new discoveries are shocking scholars out of their ivory-tower complacency. Just recently, four finds have been unearthed in Europe and America that have left historians agape. From a German farming settlement near Cologne, to the British Isles to the heartland of America, history is being set on its head.

#1. Oldest Known Settlement West of Rhine Unearthed

The Linear Pottery Culture of the European Neolithic era flourished from 5500-4500 B.C. The heaviest concentrations of finds from this culture are on the middle Danube, the upper and middle Elbe, and the upper and middle Rhine. The culture represents a major advancement for European man, possibly introducing agriculture into this part of the world. The pottery after which the culture was named consists of simple cups, bowls, vases and jugs, without handles, but in a later phase had bases and necks. They were designed as kitchen dishes, or for the local transport of food and liquids.

By PAUL T. ANGEL
Based upon information from *Die Welt*
Translated by PETER STRAHL

Archeologists have found the ruins of a house from more than 7,000 years before the present, in Germany. They would have loved to announce the remarkable find immediately, but out of fear of looters, the scientists kept things under wraps for months. Now, after considerable patient digging, they have revealed the secret.

On the autobahn between Cologne and Düren, Germany, they found the oldest farming community west of the Rhine River. The discovery is 7,200 years old and dates from the Neolithic age—from the time when the hunter-gatherers became settled. It is believed the house was built by farmers.

The archeologists also uncovered a large settlement built around the house—and directly next to it, one of the largest cemeteries from that time in all of Germany.

This is a find of an extraordinary class, says the Rhenish Office for Preservation of Ancient Archeological Monuments. Up till now, scientists have operated from the assumption that the first farmers from the east to migrate

Archeologist digging at the west-of-the-Rhine site where a Neolithic farming settlement and a number of human remains from 7,200 years ago were recently found.

to Germany did not cross the Rhine. Now we know they also established themselves on fertile land west of the river, carried on agriculture and built substantial houses. Up till then, the local people had lived in simple huts.

The computer reconstruction of the house calls to mind a barn: It is approximately 25 feet high and about 108 feet long. At one end, the house is finished off with a narrow rectangular section. "It had an area of [approximately 1,200-1,400 square feet]," said archeologist Erwin Cziesla, managing director of the excavation firm, Wurzel Archäologie. He begins with the premise that up to eight people—but probably no animals—lived in the oaken house. The question poses itself to the specialist: Why was the house so large?

One thing seems clear: More and more people seem to have settled around this house. Thirty-five houses from the neolithic period have been uncovered. "Probably there are still 40 or 50 more houses hidden in the ground," says Cziesla.

It is also unusual that the first settlers west of the Rhine established a cemetery right next to the village. "With more than 202 graves, it is probably the second-largest Neolithic cemetery in Germany," says Oliver Ungerath, head of the excavation. With small spoons and brushes, he and his colleagues have uncovered nearly 110 skeletons.

A prehistoric sculpture, 35,000-40,000 years old, of an exaggerated female form found in Germany could be mankind's earliest artistic attempt to represent itself. The Hohle Fels Venus, uncovered at the cave that shares her name in the southwest province of Swabia, is a 2.5-inch depiction of a woman carved from mammoth ivory.

Who were these people? Can DNA be recovered? Are they genetically related to the local folks today? How old were they when they died? What infirmities and injuries did they have? How long did this settlement persist? The find raises many questions—and there will be research work for years to come.

For more, see http://www.spiegel.de/wissenschaft/mensch/0,1518,715263,00.html. ✦

#2. 'Wooden Sister' of Stonehenge Unearthed

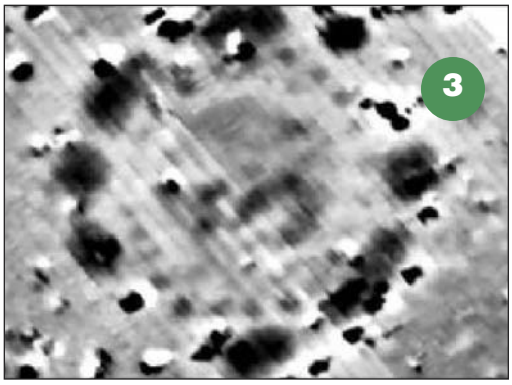
By The Barnes Review Staff

A new type of geophysical imaging technology was developed that "sees" below the ground and shows wherever there were now-buried human activities in the past. This is basically a new, motorized version of the ground penetrating radar (GPR) already used with great success to prove that the Treblinka WWII transit camp was not an extermination center, although the court historians continue to parrot this myth.

The new GPR was put to good use in the Stonehenge area in July of 2010: a new, unexpected "Timberhenge" was discovered only a thousand yards from the Stonehenge site. The operation was a cooperation of many European nations including the UK, Sweden, Germany, Norway and Austria. The newly discovered structure is laid out in a circle, a little smaller than Stonehenge, but instead of stones, 24 2.5-feet-in-diameter wooden poles, up to 26 feet high, were used to mark the perimeter. Both Stonehenge and Timberhenge were built approximately 4,500 years ago. Interestingly, henges were encircled by a deep ditch with the bank constructed on the outside of the ditch. This implies that the bank was more for hiding the goings-on inside the henge than providing a defensive function, for how could men defend a wall with a steep ditch behind them?

Timberhenge is not to be confused with Woodhenge, a different structure discovered in 1925 in Wiltshire near Amesbury. There are hundreds of henges scattered across Britain and Ireland, as well as somewhat similar circular structures on the European mainland and elsewhere.

Prof. Wolfgang Neubauer, director of the Ludwig Boltzmann Institute, describes the work: "This is just the beginning. We will now map this monument using an array of technologies that will allow us to view this new discovery, and the landscape around it, in three dimensions. This marks a new departure for archeologists and how they investigate the past." More henges may well turn up in the vicinity as exploration continues. ✦



1) The scientists from the Stonehenge Hidden Landscapes Project who used ground penetrating radar (GPR) to discover "Timberhenge." 2) A recreation of a wooden circle gives an idea of the size of the posts. 3) The underground radar image revealed. 4) The new geophysical imaging technology unit in action at the Timberhenge site.

#3. Archeologists Announce Woodhenge in Ohio

By Victor Thorn

An Ohio "Woodhenge," properly known as Moorehead Circle, recently unearthed at Fort Ancient Park near Cincinnati, shows striking similarities to the iconic British Stonehenge (which has a "Timberhenge" of its own, recently discovered). Two hundred timber posts, some reaching 15 feet in height, were arranged in a 200-foot-diameter set of concentric, incomplete rings approximately 2,000 years ago.

Archeologist Robert Riordan described the astronomical likenesses between these celestially aligned structures in a July 20 issue of *National Geographic*. In Ohio, "The Sun appears to rise in the gateway, as seen from the center of the circle. In much the same way, and on the same day, the Sun appears to rise alongside Stonehenge's outlying Heel Stone, casting a beam on the monument's central altar."

As noted, another recent find reinforces the commonalities between these locales. In England, a prehistoric "wooden twin" has been discovered near Stonehenge. Did this early sophisticated society influence builders in Ohio? Prof. Alexander Thom wrote in his 1967 book, *Megalithic Sites in Britain*, "It is remarkable that 1,000 years before the earliest mathematicians of classical Greece, people in these islands had a practical knowledge of geometry and were capable of setting out elaborate geometrical designs."

Akin to pilgrimages made to Stonehenge during summer solstices, the same ritualistic purposes were served in Fort Ancient, Ohio. Riordan asserts, "This circle was probably the focus of their ceremonial life, and is part of the reason people came from miles away."

To facilitate the journey, an elaborate 60-mile dead-straight "highway" led from Newark, Ohio to the Hopewell people's sacred burial grounds at Chillicothe. Despite a lack of modern construction equipment, prehistoric workers laid a foundation of compacted gravel that resembled concrete. Further, a series of ditches, elevated floors, earthen mounds and way stations surrounded the road, which was lined by three-foot-high embankments.

Another direct link between these areas can be found in Ohio's Great Serpent Mound, which winds its way through the wilderness only miles from Woodhenge. Kindred serpent effigies are located in Scotland and the hilltops of England. Moreover, authors Clark and Marjorie Harman determined that the Great Serpent was aligned to the summer solstice.

Interestingly, due north of Stonehenge sits the Avebury complex, England's largest megalithic stone circle. Historian William Stukeley observed, "The original ground plan of Avebury was a representation of the body of a serpent passing through a circle."

Investigator John Q. Jacobs has determined that the earthen mounds, effigies, enclosures, truncated pyramids and diverse geometric forms erected by the Hopewell culture are "similar to Neolithic mounds, henges and tumuli in the British Isles."

New Zealand archeologist Martin Doutre bucked political correctness in his analysis of Newark, Ohio's "Octagon" earthworks, which he calls North America's Stonehenge: "What can be gleaned from much of the anthropological evidence, from described and drawn skeletal remains located within the early mounds, would suggest the presence of European peoples."

The Smithsonian Institute's Cyrus Thomas likewise found among the Newark artifacts "numerous instances where articles of European manufacture have been found in mounds where their presence could not be attributed to intrusive burials."

After an extensive DNA study, Doutre concluded with this observation on the origins of the sacred Newark site. "Some scientists think that the earliest North American colonizers could have started out somewhere in Europe, not in Asia, as previously thought." ✦

SOURCE: http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2007/01/photogalleries/stonehenge/photo3.html

Victor Thorn is a hard-hitting researcher, journalist and the author of many books on 9-11 and the New World Order. These include *9-11 Evil: The Israeli Role in 9-11* and *Phantom Flight 93 and Other Sept. 11 Mysteries Explored*. He was the co-founder of the WING TV Network.

#4. The Amazing Staffordshire Gold Hoard of Mercia

By The Barnes Review Staff

Terry Herbert, an unemployed resident of the UK county of Staffordshire, invested $5 to buy an old, used metal detector and stumbled upon the largest gold and silver treasure ever yet found from Anglo-Saxon times, from about 1,400 years ago. With the permission of a local land owner, he recovered 1,500 pieces of crosses, weapons, coins, helmet decorations, pommel caps, hilt collars etc—over 10 pounds in gold and five pounds in silver—on the 5th of July, 2010. Herbert said: "Nothing could have prepared me for that. I saw boxes full of gold, items exhibiting the very finest Anglo-Saxon workmanship. It was breathtaking."

The Vikings were not around yet in England; the speculation is that the hoard was collected by one of the 7th-century kings of the powerful realm of Mercia, where aggressive military expansion was the rule of the times.

The collection is described by specialists as absolutely the greatest and richest from the era—surpassing even the finds at Sutton Hoo—and it provides a unique window into the period. The craftsmanship is some of the highest quality ever seen. There are no items of feminine origin in the collection at all; aside from the coins and crosses, it is all war gear, enameled sword fittings and the like. The collection was taken to Birmingham for study.

The crosses were bent up, suggesting someone was angry at the Christian faith. Possibly whoever buried the loot had suffered some setback such as a lost battle, and was angry with the Christian God, and damaged the crosses in a fit of pique. Perhaps he felt it better to return to the old gods of Wodenism, or to no gods at all. ✦

1) This gold strip carries the Latin inscription: "Rise up O Lord, and may Thine enemies be dispersed and those who hate Thee be driven from Thy face." It has two sources, the Book of Numbers or Psalm 67, taken from the Vulgate, the Bible used by the Saxons. **2)** Tony Herbert, the finder of the hoard. **3)** Pyramid mounts. **4)** A twisted golden cross. **5)** A fine gold item described as a zoomorphic (perhaps fish and eagle) design.

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

VANISHED INSTRUMENT LIVES AGAIN

In the Middle Ages a popular musical instrument was called the lituus—but it fell into disuse and since none has come down to us, no one remembered exactly what it looked or sounded like. But aided by special computer software, the University of Edinburgh and collaborators were able to recreate the lost instrument. Now, for the first time in centuries, listeners were able to again hear Bach's motet *O Jesu Christ* as it was meant to be heard (it was written for the lituus). Endowed with a piercing, trumpet-like sound, the lituus is eight and a half feet long, with a wooden body and a mouthpiece made of cowhorn, and a flaring bell at its end.

✠ ✠ ✠

ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE HAD IT RIGHT?

If you're a fan of fossils, you surely "know" dinosaurs died out 65 million years ago, when an asteroid clobbered our planet and ended the Cretaceous age. But Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, who conjured up a "lost world" isolated somewhere in South America, may have been at least partly right. An ecosystem including hadrosaurs may have survived half a million years into the Paleocene era—a time we usually associate with nine-foot-tall predatory flightless birds and land alligators, and primitive mammals resembling giant ground sloths. James Fassett has determined that the hadrosaurs of the Ojo Alamo formation in northwest New Mexico lived beyond the "K-T extinction." And it wasn't just hadrosaurs but *Tyrannosaurus*, *Albertosaurus* and *Ankylosaurus*. How they survived remains to be explained.

✠ ✠ ✠

SCOTS, PICTS & IRISHMEN

Legends have always said the Gaelic folks of Scotland mostly descended from Irish settlers. Now it has been confirmed by DNA studies. About A.D. 500, Kelts known as Gaels came across the sea from Ireland and conquered Pictish lands in what is now Scotland. The research was done by Dr. Jim Wilson, a specialist in population genetics. Nevertheless, a number of clans proudly claim their ancestors were Picts.

Left, this Roman mosaic shows a musical performer playing something that resembles the lituus.

Right, modern musicians are shown playing a pair of litui during a street concert.

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EBAY AND ITS ILK EFFECT LOOTING

In pre-eBay days, the cost of acquiring and selling looted antiquities made it a rich criminal's game. Archeologists feared the new way of doing business would "democratize" illegal trading in artifacts and lead to more widespread looting. The expense of authentication, conservation and possibly restoration of the pieces—plus middlemen's hefty markups and the chance of arrest—all added to the price. But now anyone can open an eBay site and peddle artifacts from the locals anywhere in the world. Oddly, electronic buying and selling has actually hurt the antiquities racket. Why? Many of the local peasants who raid tombs (like those found in Peru, Mexico, India and Egypt) have switched to making counterfeits or other fakes, while also cutting out the middleman. Plus, the value of real looted items drops every time some rube buys a fake Moche pot; buyers aren't sure anymore which antiquities are real and which are fake on eBay.

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SALT LAKES CAUSED EXTINCTION?

According to ScienceDaily.com, the largest mass extinction in the history of the Earth may have been triggered by giant salt lakes, whose emissions of halogenated gases changed the atmospheric composition so dramatically that vegetation was irreparably damaged. At least that is what an international team of scientists has reported in a recent edition of the Proceedings of the Russian Academy of Sciences. At the Permian/Triassic boundary, 250 million years ago, about 90 percent of the animal and plant species on land became extinct. Previously it was thought that volcanic eruptions, the impacts of asteroids, or methane hydrate were instigating causes.

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ALTERNATIVE HEALING IN EGYPT

Deep inside the tomb of Scorpion I, one of Egypt's earliest rulers, scientists discovered Egypt's oldest wines. And now it appears the 5,000-year-old wines were spiked with natural medicines—centuries before the practice was thought to exist in Egypt, researchers say. Archeochemist Patrick McGovern and colleagues found chemical residues of herbs, tree resins and other natural substances inside wine jars from the tomb, the previously discovered resting place of "the Scorpion King." While the additives may have been flavorful, they were picked for their medical benefits, said McGovern, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology. The early Egyptians "were living in a world without modern synthetic medicines, and they were very aware of the benefits that natural additives can have—especially if dissolved into an alcoholic medium, like wine or beer." McGovern said.

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MORE ON FOLLOWING PAGE

MORE HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

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VIEWS OF DR. 'AZZAM

According to the online newssite memri.org, an article in the Syrian government daily *Al-Thawra*, by columnist Dr. Sayyah 'Azzam, expresses support for so-called "holocaust deniers." He agrees with reasoning that it is impossible that 6 million Jews were killed in the alleged "holocaust" and that there were no gas chambers for homicidal use in the camps run by the Germans. He says that Zionism exploited events during the World War II era in Germany in order to establish a Jewish state. Dr. 'Azzam notes that the figures for the population of Jews in Europe and the emigration from there make it impossible to come up with the 6 million number.

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COMMUNIST MASS MURDER

According City-Journal.org, military historian Igor Sutyagin served 15 years in a hard-labor camp in Russia for the crime of collecting newspaper clippings and other unclassified materials and sending them to a British consulting firm. Other Russian historians such as Pavel Stroilov and Vladimir Bukovsky, who have copies of sensitive Communist archives proving that the Reds are responsible for murdering some 150 million human beings, are concerned about their own endangerment, and rightly so. At least they are somewhat protected by the fact that they are living in England. The shocking documents need to be studied and made widely available. (Sutyagin was released on July 9, 2010, in exchange for 10 people nabbed in the United States as Russian spies.)

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FLORIDA RICH IN ANCIENT HISTORY

Florida is one of the richest states in America when it comes to prehistoric archeological sites. Besides Windover there is Vero Beach, Bird Island (Dixie County) and many other locations with untold numbers of ancient skeletons. The state must have had a relative high population density during the ice age because of the favorable weather conditions and the huge numbers of skeletal remains already located, often well preserved in sandy areas and wet burial sites. There is every indication that the pre-4,000 B.C. population of the state was entirely Europoid in origin. We are not aware of a single Mongoloid "native American" Indian skeleton ever found on the North American continent that was 7,000 years old or older. See related story on page 22. THE BARNES REVIEW will keep an eye on new developments.

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ANCIENT AMERICANS FROM EUROPE

Europeans colonized America up to 30,000 years ago, by crossing the Atlantic, according to a genetic analysis of "native Americans" (i.e., Indians/Eskimos/Aleuts) that sheds light on their origins published online by FirstAmericans.blogspot.com. Haplogroup X can be traced to Europe, and is found in North American populations, said Dr. Theodore Schurr of Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research in San Antonio, Texas, in a presentation to the American Association for the Advancement of Science. [See related stories in this issue.—Ed.]

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BLAME THE INDIANS

Anthrax may not have been shipped over from Europe in the 1500s, as previously believed. According to National Geographic News, new evidence suggests ice age Asian migrants brought it to North America, possibly after scavenging infected animals. "We've always thought that anthrax was an Old World disease that was brought to the New World by Europeans" around 1500, said study co-author Paul Keim of Northern Arizona University. But the report suggests that ancient humans entering the continent thousands of years earlier imported the disease after crossing a Bering land bridge, which once connected present-day Alaska and eastern Siberia.

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PRE-MAYAN UNDERWATER CITY

Thousands of years ago, a powerful volcanic eruption apparently sank an island between Yucatan and Cuba, where a prehistoric civilization bloomed prior to the Mayan civilization, according to a scientific theory investigators from several countries are trying to demonstrate. Geologist Manuel Iturralde, an internationally recognized authority in this field, suggested recently discovered structures could belong to a former island located between Cuba and Yucatan, which was sunk 10,000 or 12,000 years ago because of a seismic cataclysm. Scientist Paulina Zelitsky says the sunken buildings resemble those of the Mayas—specifically some monuments of the archeological zone of Dzibichaltún.

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PEOPLE IN THE LAKE

University of Michigan anthropologists using the latest in technology—including sonar and remote-controlled submersible vehicles with video cameras—discovered the hunting grounds of presumably white people from 9,000 years ago, preserved 100 feet below the surface of Lake Huron. The men whose hunting blinds and other structures were found seem to have hunted caribou on what was then a land bridge. The authors of the paper are Prof. John O'Shea, UM's curator of Great Lakes archeology, and co-author Guy Meadows.

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BIG APPLE WIPED OUT BY TSUNAMI?

What is now New York City and adjoining New Jersey were hit by a tsunami 2,300 years ago, give or take a century, say several geologists. A large meteorite caused it, says Dallas Abbott, researcher at Columbia University. People living there were exterminated, as tribal legends recall. Dust-sized diamonds are a clue that a bolide crash was involved. Dr. Steven Goodbred, studying local oysters, discovered the mysterious sediment deposit containing the tiny diamonds and fist-size gravel deposited by the killer wave.

ATTENTION ALL READERS:

The editors of THE BARNES REVIEW greatly appreciate interesting historical contributions and solicit subscribers for significant Revisionist news items suitable for this magazine. Submit your items and news clippings to TBR, P.O. Box 15877, Washington, D.C. 20003. Attention: Assistant Editor.

OF DUTCH BLOOD

The Proud People of the Netherlands

THE NETHERLANDS HAS, DESPITE ITS SMALL SIZE, played a very significant role in European and world history (including a vital role in that of the United States). This article focuses on the Dutch and their neighbors, the Frisians.

BY JOHN TIFFANY

The area now known as Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg was, like much of ancient Europe, first occupied by Old Europeans and Proto-Nordics who left basic Neolithic settlements. The region appears to have been fairly thinly populated, probably due to the low-lying coastal nature of the land, which did not make it the easiest land upon which to settle.

The northwestern part of Europe was, however, also occupied by the great wave of Indo-European invaders of the second millennium B.C., and with these Keltic peoples, the basis was laid for the racial makeup of the peoples of that region, with only minor variations.

ROMAN OCCUPATION

Roman armies, led by Julius Caesar, overran the Kelts of northwestern Europe during the 1st century B.C., subjugating all the tribes in the area, including one referred to in Roman records as the Belgae (from which the word "Belgium" would originate).

The Roman invasion did not substantially alter the racial makeup of the population. Most of the occupying Romans were of the same basic sub-racial stock as the Kelts, although on average they were a bit shorter and a bit darker as a result of the larger number of Old Europeans who had been absorbed into the original Latini Indo-European tribe in Italy.

Under Roman rule, relative peace and prosperity pre-

The Astronomer, by Dutch painter Johannes (Jan) Vermeer was painted in 1668 and represents one of the known 11 works of one of the world's greatest artists. The provenance of *The Astronomer* can be traced back to 1713, when it was sold at the Rotterdam sale of an unknown collector (possibly Adriaen Paets of Rotterdam) together with Vermeer's *The Geographer*.

The Courtyard of a House in Delft

By Pieter de Hooch (1629-1684)

Pieter de Hooch was born in Rotterdam in 1617, the son of a mason and a midwife. His career as a painter started in Delft. As usual in his day, he had an occupation besides painting: he was an assistant to a linen merchant/art collector named Justus de la Grange. It is likely that de Hooch gave most of his works to de la Grange during this period in exchange for board and other benefits, as this was a common commercial arrangement for painters at the time. A later inventory recorded that de la Grange possessed 11 of de Hooch's 64 known paintings. De Hooch specialized in detailed interiors with lively gatherings of people. Views through windows or corridors into other, distant rooms were often featured in his work. After moving to Amsterdam in 1661, de Hooch's domestic subjects tended to become increasingly elegant and affluent. De Hooch eventually died in Amsterdam's Dolhuis insane asylum.

vailed for more than 250 years, and the land was slowly built up, mainly with farming.

The northwestern parts of Europe then fell prey to a new wave of Germanic invaders around A.D. 300, an invasion which occurred in many Western European countries and which ultimately would see Germanics sacking Rome.

One of these tribes that maintained its identity was the Frisians, who later gave their name to a northern province of Netherlands. Saxons invaded from the east, while the Franks invaded from the west and south. The influx of these Germanic tribes further strengthened the Nordic racial subelement within the population.

Today, the languages most closely related to English and Scots are Dutch, and (even more so) Frisian. There are about 500,000 speakers of the various Frisian languages. West Frisian is one of the official languages of Netherlands. East Frisian survives only in the Saterland of Germany, which consists of three parishes: Ramsloh, Strueckllingen and Scharrel, each having a slightly different dialect. (The area to the north is called East Frisia [Ostfriesland], and the local dialect is sometimes called East Frisian (Ostfriesisch) but it is actually not Frisian but the local form of Low German.) In addition, there is the North Frisian language, considered endangered because no one is learning it now, existing in nine dialects; it is spoken by about 10,000 people in the Duchy of Schleswig.

Despite the obvious similarities, modern English and modern Frisian are mostly unintelligible to each other's speakers. Frisian is somewhat comprehensible to English folks who speak the local dialect of Great Yarmouth in Norfolk. Adm. Horatio Nelson was a native of Great Yarmouth. Friesland, Great Yarmouth and Denmark (where Frisian is also somewhat understood) share linguistic characteristics not only from their common ancestry in the Germanic lan-

guage family, but also from their close trading relationships for several centuries through the Hanseatic trading league of the Late Middle Ages.

Thet Oera Linda Bok ("The Oera Linda Book"), a controversial Frisian manuscript covering historical, mythological and religious themes, came to light in the 19th century. Modern analysis indicates that the book, while fascinating, is a hoax, apparently designed to discredit the Bible as the work of human minds and hands. Many right-wingers have been taken in by this hoax, sadly.

NETHERLANDS

The rise of the Frankish empire after the collapse of the Roman empire saw Christianity being introduced—often by the sword—to the Germanic and Keltic tribes of northern Europe, and in this way the area fell under the sway of the rule established by Charlemagne, king of the Franks.

After Charlemagne died his empire was divided up amongst his sons—Netherlands became part of the middle kingdom, Lotharingia (Lorraine) and still later, in 925, part of the Holy Roman empire.

Frankish rule was, however, severely disrupted by yet another wave of invading Nordic tribes. The Viking invasions of the 8th century saw the settlements in Netherlands (and all along the Western European coastline) invaded and sacked by bands of Viking raiders in their longboats.

The Viking invaders left two major legacies in Netherlands. For the first time walled and fortified cities were built, and secondly, the fairly wanton rape and pillaging by groups of Vikings added not inconsiderably to the Nordic gene pool in the area.

Finally, some less violent bands of Vikings also settled in the area, with the biggest and most formal group settling in a nearby region of France to become the Normans.

Netherlands then settled down to three centuries of relative peace, during which time the region became an important trading center, situated as it is at a crossroads of Europe. This status as a trade nation has persisted to the present day, with the port of Rotterdam still being the single largest port in the world, handling more cargo than any other single harbor.

The rise of the German House of Habsburg in the 16th century, saw virtually all the lands of Netherlands fall under the control of the Germans, who by this stage held the crown of Spain. The Habsburg emperor, Charles V, granted control of Spain and Netherlands to his son, Philip II, in 1555.

REMBRANDT VAN RIJN

Rembrandt Harmenszoon van Rijn was born in Leiden, some 25 miles south of Amsterdam, on July 15, 1606. Contrary to the popular "wisdom," Rembrandt was not a peasant nor uneducated. His famous painting *The Night Watch* (about which a recent movie was made) did not "bring about his downfall." And when he died, there were still more than a few people who held him in highest regard. Scholars are handicapped by a scarcity of contemporary information, not only concerning Rembrandt but about most of the artists who participated in the great "sunburst" of painting in 17th-century Netherlands. Rembrandt left no journal, and only seven of his letters have been located, revealing little of his thoughts or personality. It was not until 1718, nearly 50 years after Rembrandt's death, that the first full biography appeared, by Arnold Houbraken, who mislocated the artist's birthplace, added five years to his life and noted that he was an only son (Rembrandt had four brothers). During Rembrandt's lifetime the Dutch people, fewer than 3 million, accomplished prodigies: They threw off the yoke of Spain and established an independent nation; on the sea they challenged England and for a time forced that maritime superpower into second place. The channel and the North Sea, the green, rich Indies of the east and west heard the thunder of their cannon and saw the triumph of their flag. But Dutch artists rarely glorified such things; instead they perfected the still life.

THE DUTCH WARS OF INDEPENDENCE

Despotic rule by King Philip II led to the Dutch wars of independence. The conflict raged on in fits and starts for 80 years (1568-1648), combining with the Protestant Reformation, which started at the same time—soon the war with Spain became entangled with the general Catholic/ Protestant conflagration, which consumed Europe.

The implementation of the Inquisition (which in Netherlands became an attempt to suppress Protestantism) provoked further public resistance, and in 1566, anti-Catholic riots broke out in many Dutch cities, which saw Catholic churches being trashed. (The Dutch to this day are mostly Protestant.)

Philip sent Spanish troops to avenge this outrage against the church. The harsh rule imposed by these Spanish troops resulted in further rebellion, and by 1568, a state of open war existed between the Dutch and the Spanish.

A leading Dutch noble, Prince William of the House of Orange (also known as the prince of Orange), led the revolt and soon won control of most of the northern part of Netherlands. In 1579, the Union of Utrecht, an alliance of all northern and some southern territories, was formed with William being installed as King William I. The provinces that joined the union would become Netherlands—those that did not would become Belgium in 1839.

"Philip sent Spanish troops to avenge this outrage against the church. The harsh rule imposed by these Spanish troops resulted in further rebellion and by 1568, a state of open war existed with the Dutch."

In 1581, the Union of Utrecht proclaimed independence from Spain, provoking yet another furious invasion from the latter country. The war went poorly at first for the Dutch, who suffered many reverses including the murder of William in 1584. By 1585, the Spanish had reconquered practically all the south, including Antwerp.

The intervention of England, however, turned the tide against the Spanish. The destruction of the Spanish Armada in 1588, after it had failed to pick up a large Spanish land based army (due to Dutch rebels closing the ports under their control) dramatically weakened Spain's ability to wage war abroad.

By 1600, the last Spanish troops were driven out of Netherlands. In 1648, the Dutch and Spanish signed the Treaty of Muenster, by the terms of which Netherlands became independent for the first time since the Roman empire's occupation.

EXPLORATION AND A WORLD EMPIRE

Lying so close to the sea, the Dutch were masters of the waves, and their navy, both civilian and military, soon rivaled that of any other major European power. Closely following the explorations undertaken by the Portuguese, the Dutch sent exploration and trading missions to the New World. By 1600, the first successful trading mission had been established in Indonesia in Southeast Asia, and the beginning was made to the creation of a massive Dutch trading and colonial empire.

Many hundreds of thousands of Dutch people left the country at the height of its colonial era: a significant amount went to America (where they founded the city of New Amsterdam; after it was lost to the English, the city was renamed New York) and a significantly large number went to South Africa, where they formed the basis for what later became known as the Boers. The Afrikaans language, the only Indo-European language native to Africa, is derived from Dutch.

There is a myth that the Dutch got the island of Manhattan from the Indians for a handful of glass beads. In reality Peter Minuit purchased it for 60 guilders.

In America, Dutch culture was very influential in New York, of course. Also in western Michigan, we find even today the Dutch touch very visible. There is even a place called Holland, Michigan, an all-American city with a pronounced Dutch accent, where the tulip festival is the biggest event each year. The majority of Dutch-Americans today live in Michigan, California, Montana, Minnesota, New York, Wisconsin, Idaho, Utah, Iowa, Ohio, West Virginia and Pennsylvania. Rhode Island actually gets its name from the Dutch language; *Roodt Eylandt*, which means "Red Island," referring to the red clay found there.

We must remember that during America's War for Independence, the Dutch in the old country were active allies of the American freedom fighters. One of the few opportunities the Colonists had to acquire needed arms was from the Dutch island of Saint Eustatius. So important was this factor that in 1778, British Lord Stormont claimed in Parliament that "If Sint Eustatius [to give it its Dutch name] had sunk into the sea three years before, the United Kingdom would already have dealt with George Washington." Hol-

land was the first foreign nation to recognize the new United States of America.

At least five U.S. presidents were of Dutch ancestry, notably Martin van Buren, whose language growing up was Dutch.

The full extent of the Dutch voyages can be seen in the names given to geographic points all over the world: Spitsbergen to Cape Horn, Staten Island, in Tasmania and many others.

In addition to this, the Dutch founded two companies, the Dutch East India Company and the Dutch West India Company, both of whom were empowered by the Dutch government to establish bases in Africa, America and Asia. Both companies were also given the right to wage war.

As a result of the colonial expansion of the Dutch, a small Malay strain was introduced into the Dutch population through seamen taking Malayan wives from Southeast Asia, and a limited importation of slaves back to the mother country. Although largely dissipated by the end of the 20th century, signs of this racial mixing can sometimes still be seen.

DUTCH SAIL UP THE THAMES

The sudden expansion of Dutch power following independence from Spain almost immediately caused conflict with the other European power then expanding its commercial and colonial interests in the new world—England.

Two Anglo-Dutch wars were waged during the 1650s and 1660s—during which a cheeky Dutch fleet actually sailed up the Thames River to raid England. Other wars, costly in lives and money, followed against England and France. The end result of these wars was that the Dutch lost several valuable overseas possessions to the English and were defeated on land by the French.

In the late 18th century, the unity of Netherlands was disputed by a conflict between those wanting greater democratic reforms (inspired by events in North America and France) and those wanting to keep the old order—the groups becoming known as the Patriot Party and the House of Orange respectively.

The Orangists were supported by a Prussian invasion in 1787, but by 1795, a combination of French revolutionary troops and a council of Dutch republicans had invaded and had established a new government, known as the Batavian Republic.

The Batavian Republic existed until 1806, whereafter

WILLIAM I of ORANGE

William I, heroic prince "of Orange," was born in Germany (then part of the Holy Roman empire) in 1533 and died in 1584, the first known leader to be assassinated by a "lone nut" using a handgun. William was known as "the Silent," not because he didn't speak but because he was cautious, and is considered the father of his country, the Seven United Netherlands, or Dutch Republic. He led the Dutch revolt against the Habsburg/Spanish superpower that set off the 80 Years War, or War for Holland's Independence. His famous caution was first "displayed," if we can use that word, in 1558 when he and King Henry II of France were hunting together in the Vincennes woods and found themselves separated from the rest of the party. Henry chose at this time to tell his friend about his plan to exterminate the Huguenots. William was shocked to the core by the perfidious scheme, but gave no outward sign, by word or look. However, the event shaped the future course of his life, resulting in many lives being saved and the Spanish inquisition barred from Holland.

Napoleon occupied the country and put one of his brothers onto the vacant Dutch throne, first transforming the country into the kingdom of Holland and then in 1810 incorporating the country into the greater French empire. While the Dutch were under French rule, the British seized Dutch colonial possessions, including the important Cape of Good Hope in South Africa.

When Napoleon was finally beaten, Dutch independence was restored by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, with the territories making up the new Dutch kingdom then including that known as Belgium.

The Belgians were, however, a divided nation (and still are, today): half, called Wallonians or Walloons, spoke French, and half spoke a Dutch dialect, Flemish. By 1830, the Belgians had rebelled and had claimed their independence. A Dutch invasion was successful, but international pressure forced both sides to accept Belgian independence in 1839.

Netherlands had long been known for its tolerant attitude toward dissenters in Europe. Many great thinkers of the Reformation and Renaissance, when pursued by angry Catholics or Protestants, found refuge in Netherlands—and many Spanish Jews, fleeing the Spanish Inquisition, were also given refuge in the small country.

"When Napoleon was finally beaten, Dutch independence was restored by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, with the territories making up the new Dutch kingdom then including that known as Belgium."

This tradition continued through the 19th century—social reform and democratization in Netherlands set the pace for much of Europe, another Dutch tradition which has persisted to the present day.

Remaining neutral during World War I a difficult task for Netherlands. Although the land itself was not invaded, economically it suffered hardship as a result of an English blockade of Europe aimed at the Germans.

Despite the deprivations caused by World War I, the Dutch recovered well, and continued to expand directly afterward. By the second decade of the 20th century the Dutch had become masters at containing the ocean. Huge areas of land (about a quarter of the total land area of the nation) have even been reclaimed from the sea, leading to much of the country actually being below sea level, cut off behind massive dikes, for which the country has, like windmills, become famous.

Much of the land that lies below sea level is still kept dry by continuous mechanical pumping. The largest of these projects was the stunning Afsluitdyk—or "Closing-off Dike," which was finished in 1932. Cutting off a huge stretch of the North Sea, the Afsluitdyk created a freshwater sea known as the Issjelmeer, large parts of which were then reclaimed, an ongoing process that has lasted more than 70 years. Even the capital, Amsterdam, is largely at or below sea level. Even so, 20 percent of the nation's area is actually water.

WORLD WAR II

Although officially neutral once again during World War II, Netherlands was invaded by Germany as part of that country's struggle against France, and was under German control from 1940 to 1945.

In common with many European colonial powers, the period directly after World War II saw colonial rebellions and independence.

Netherlands lost a war against Asian nationalists in Indonesia, which gained its independence in 1949. Dutch New Guinea was separated in 1962 to become Irian Jaya, part of Indonesia, and Surinam in 1975. Netherlands, however, retained an interest in the tiny Caribbean islands of Nederlandse Antillen and Aruba.

After World War II at least 500,000 Dutch people emigrated, mainly to North America, with a small but significant number going to Australia.

Partly as a result of its colonial policies, which allowed large numbers of Indonesians, other Southeast Asians and Surinamese into Netherlands, and partly because of the generally tolerant attitude of the Dutch, the country became a focus for Third World immigration during the last part of the 20th century.

For such a small nation, the Dutch have produced a disproportionately large number of some of the leading minds of Western Europe. These include:

- The Renaissance humanist thinker Desiderius Erasmus, who had wide influence in the 16th century.
- The lawyer Hugo Grotius, who wrote tracts that are still standard texts in the study of local and international law to the present day.
- Scientist Christiaan Huygens, who first discovered the surface markings of Mars, and Saturn's rings (Galileo

saw them in 1610 but did not know what they were). He also established the "Huygens principle," governing waves and the wavelike properties of light.

• Well-known Dutch artists such as Rembrandt, Jan Vermeer, Frans Hals, Van Gogh, Jan Steen and Mondrian.

Famous Dutch-Americans include: business tycoons Cornelius Vanderbilt, Gilbert Van Camp and John Manning Van Heusen; engineer David Christiaan Henry (who constructed Hoover Dam); contemporary abstract painter Willem de Kooning; author Herman Melville; poet Walt Whitman; Pulitzer Prize-winning writer Edward Bok; socialist Daniel De Leon, who was cofounder of the Industrial Workers of the World (the "Wobblies"); and CBS news commentator Walter Cronkite. There are many others such as actor Dick van Dyke, Marlon Brando, Annaliese van der Pol, Audrey Hepburn, musicians Eddie and Alex van Halen, New Netherland leader Peter Stuyvesant, Nobel prizewinning laser spectroscopist Nicolaas Bloembergen, and physicists Samuel Goudsmit and George Uhlenbeck, astronomers Maarten Schmidt and Gerard Kuiper, for whom the Kuiper Belt is named, and Bart Bok.

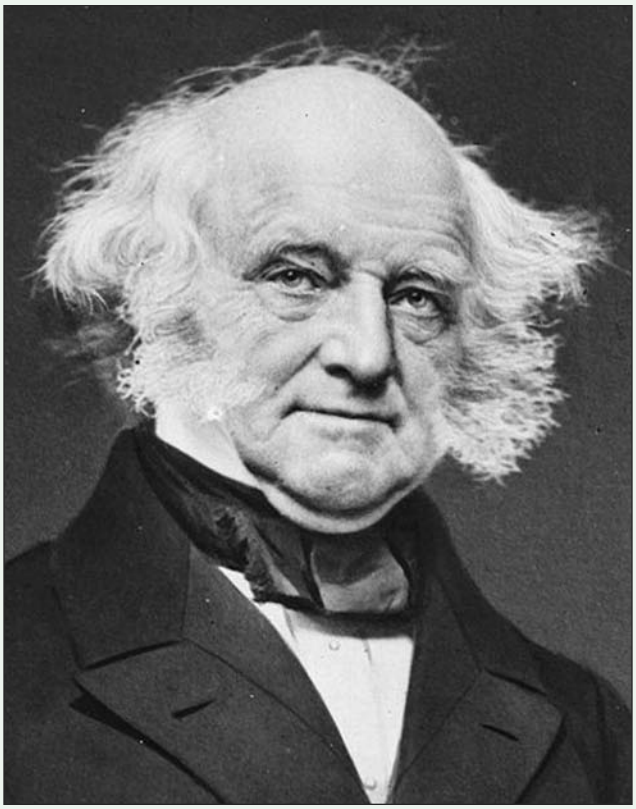
Baseball fans will remember World Series champion Bert Blyleven, born in Netherlands, who gained fame for his curveball. Widely considered the best eligible pitcher not yet in the Hall of Fame, he played for the Minnesota Twins, Texas Rangers, Pittsburgh Pirates and Cleveland Indians.

One of the world's most densely populated nations, Netherlands today packs 16.5 million people into its 16,000 or so square miles.

There was concern that the Dutch tradition of tolerance was threatened when homosexual anti-immigration politician Pim Fortuyn was assassinated in 2002, and anxieties grew over racial tensions with the murder in 2004 of Theo Van Gogh, who had made a controversial movie about the role of women in Islamic society. A "lone nut" confessed to the crime and was jailed for life.

All in all, the Dutch both in Holland and abroad have made vast contributions to civilization, and without them there would be no United States of America. Thank you, Dutch folks all. ✦

John Tiffany is assistant editor of TBR and has been interested for many decades in diverse ethnic groups and their history, around the world. He holds a Bachelor of Science degree in biology from the University of Michigan. He is also a copy editor for American Free Press.



MARTIN VAN BUREN

The first of three Dutch-American U.S. presidents, Martin Van Buren was the first president born in the United States, and the first who was not of English ancestry. Van Buren was pure Dutch, and still spoke Dutch, the language that prevailed for many generations in that part of New York State. Van Buren was a man for the people, and especially for the downtrodden. Women loved him, and if women had had the right to vote in the 19th century, Van Buren might have become a five-term president, and we might have avoided Abe Lincoln's War. But as it turned out he only served as president for four years, from 1837 to 1841. What kept him from being renominated was out of his control. As was known even then, and certainly now, a bad economy will make any man a one-term president. Only two months after Van Buren's inauguration for the U.S. presidency, in May 1837, the American economy collapsed. During the Jackson presidency an order was issued that paper money could not be used to buy government lands. As a result of this order Eastern banks were transferring massive amounts of specie to Western banks because of demand for money fueled by the Western expansion. Thus the Eastern banks ran short of capital and were unable to supply the demand for loans, leading to the worst depression to date.

The Communist Conspiracy on the Eve of Germany's 1933 National Revolution

After World War I, Germany was under attack from within. The Red revolution organized by Moscow and financed by Western bankers—after killing millions of Latvians, Lithuanians and Russians—nearly succeeded in taking over Germany. German art and culture were being destroyed by Communists and liberals, who advocated any means as acceptable, including murder, arson and torture, to achieve their goals. This is why National Socialism, in self-defense, became the dominant force in Germany during that time. A small book, half forgotten, shows how the Hitlerites, fully aware of the genocide taking place in Russia, did not want that to happen in their own homeland.

By Prof. Ray Goodwin

Reviewing a book printed almost 80 years ago (*The Communist Conspiracy on the Eve of the 1933 National Revolution*, by Adolf Ehrt [published 1933, Berlin, 179 pp.]) may seem somewhat of an anomaly. I chose to do so for three reasons. First, it encompasses one of the most neglected and ignored aspects of this crucial era; secondly, because Americans have absolutely no concept of the Communist Party as being anything but just another political entity; and finally, because the book contributes much toward an understanding of the era.

It is only through understanding the past that we may correctly decipher the events of the present.

Terrorism, espionage, treason and murder are associated by most Americans not with the Communist Party, but with the National Socialists. This is of course due to decades of subjection to a political and academic agenda. As a history major years ago, I can attest that of my numerous courses (including one titled "A History of Nazi Germany"), not one made even the slightest mention of the campaign of Red terror conducted in Germany against the German people subsequent to the "Great War" of 1914-1918.

Couple this omission with teaching that the Weimar Republic—the puppet "democracy" forced upon the defeated Germans by the victors—was a legitimate, just, and effective popular government torn asunder by Adolf Hitler and those "evil Nazis"—and it is no wonder that Americans are afflicted with such appalling ignorance. And such a situation is aptly described by one who would certainly know; it was FDR who said, "things don't just happen—they are planned that way."

Adolf Ehrt very effectively presents the history of the Communist menace from its inception in Germany up to February 1933. The book is replete with photographs, sketches, copies of party dictates and specific incidents of terrorism and murder perpetrated by Communists and their oft-misled adherents. Having read Ehrt's book immediately after perusing Robert Wilton's *The Last Days of the Romanovs*, I was impressed with how Ehrt so accurately emphasized the "Russian" influence and identical tactics used in both countries.

Though the author does not overly stress the predominant role played by Jews in this bloody attempt to bring about a Soviet Germany, he does identify them as such. The

The First German Republic was called into being twice within a matter of hours on November 9, 1918: first by Social Democrat Philipp Scheidemann, and again by Communist Karl Liebknecht. Here Liebknecht, a Jew, addresses a crowd to announce the republic. But Reichstag Delegate Scheidemann, also Jewish, beat the Communists to the punch: At midday, he proclaimed Germany a republic from the balcony of the Reichstag. In Berlin and in other cities, people started to gather, as they had heard about the abdication of Emperor William II. Chancellor Prince Max of Baden announced the abdication against William's wishes.

photographs of these revolutionaries speak for themselves as well.

If one is aware that the "Russian" revolution of 1917 was Jewish conceived, financed and perpetrated, one will perceive that the attempted subjugation of the German people was waged by this same clique of internationalists. Some of the goals of the Jewish-dominated and controlled KPD (Communist Party of Germany) cited by Ehrt were: to disintegrate the moral power of resistance of the nation through the media; to break up the social community and undermine the German character; to distribute propaganda in favor of "free love," moral decay and moral perversity (p. 25). And you thought all that kind of thing originated in the United States of the 1960s.

Additionally, women were used in furthering Communist goals. There was even an "action committee" set up "for the rescue of eight young negroes from the electric chair" (27). Does this sound familiar to you? It should.

If Americans were allowed to learn such as Ehrt writes of, they would much more readily understand the "anti-Semitic" tendencies of both the National Socialist government and the German people as a whole. But then, of course, their impressions of the Jews as innocent victims persecuted and legislated against by a "vile system" would be tested. They would have to recognize that the National Socialist implementation of pro-German legislation as reactions rather than "actions against the innocent Jews." And Americans can be notoriously timid and reluctant when it comes to having to face truth.

The section of this book dealing with treason—termed by Ehrt as "[A]n uninterrupted and organized betrayal of land and people" by "this Jewish-Marxistic mortal enemy of the German nation" (59)—is also pertinent to today and to the U.S.A. Ehrt reports that three Reds were caught betraying secret industrial processes and patents to the Soviets. In an intercepted letter, one of the culprits revealed their attitude by stating, "We don't call it espionage, but economic assistance" (62). Many of these "Russian" criminals were assisted by their kin in fleeing to Russia and were of course

given sanctuary by that Communist state.

Anyone aware of the Jew Jonathan Pollard's high treason against the United States will recognize the similarity of his case to the one above. Pollard excuses himself in much the same way. Ehrt points out the ineffectiveness of the corrupt Weimar regime in dealing with this criminality, stating that such conduct was both tolerated and furthered for 14 years (1919-1933). In another parallel to the present, the traitor Pollard even yet enjoys the support and influence of many in government and the media, who are still trying to get his sentence commuted and to allow him to "go home to Israel." Many of his ilk are indeed allowed by the U.S. government to flee to Israel.

Statistics in the book (159) show that the Reds, under the direction of Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht (both Jews), murdered 200 people and caused injury to more than 20,000 from 1923 onward. Many more met a like fate between 1918 and 1923 as well. The frequency of deaths and injuries increased yearly, with nearly half of the above-cited totals occurring in 1932. This reveals both the strength and determination of the terrorists, and belies the notion that Germany was stable and orderly under the Weimar politicos except for the "ruffians of the National Socialist Party." Much of this Communist terrorism was happening during and shortly after the ascension of Adolf Hitler to the position of chancellor of the Reich in January of 1933.

"Ehrt reports that three Reds were caught betraying secret industrial patents to the Soviets. One of the culprits revealed their attitude by stating, 'We don't call it espionage, but economic assistance'."

The most dangerous and effective opponent of Red terrorism in Germany was certainly not the state, with its Social Democrat and Catholic Center parties, but the National Socialist movement. The Communist Party actually felt itself to be an ally of the Weimar state in trying to destroy National Socialism. In many communities under violent assault from the Red revolutionaries and their Social Democratic allies, Communist takeover was averted only because the Stahlhelm (Bund der Frontsoldaten; in English, Steel Helmets or League of Frontline Soldiers) and SA men fought on the side of the police.

Evidence (in the form of captured plans, arms and other relics) of crimes and of the planned armed uprising of Communists was exhibited in the First National Socialist Revolution Museum in Berlin. As the author explains (178), this museum was mute testimony to the fact that National Socialism, in its search for the real Germany, found a corrupt system (Weimar) about to be overrun by bolshevism. Thanks to the incompetence of this so-called "democracy," the German people had become a prey to international exploiters.

The historical parallel to the above is illustrated by events in Russia in the early 1990s. Vladimir Zhirinovsky, the nationalist with much popular support, had accused the internationalist representative (Boris Yeltsin) of supporting the exploitation of Russia by trying to establish a "democracy" there. Zhirinovsky was vilified by prostituted politicians worldwide, and the Jewish-controlled media labeled him "a new Hitler." They claimed he was determined to make Russia "an intolerant and imperialist authoritarian state." He was also (of course) accused of being "anti-Semitic." Unfortunately, just as they fell for the lies in the 1930s, Americans swallowed those fables once again. Many were champing at the bit to go "fight the maniac who wants to take Alaska back!" The script is always the same, no matter the era.

In the final paragraph of this book, the author reminds his readers that "Germany has taken the lead in the fight against the universal enemy . . . may other nations and states have sufficient insight and good will to recognize this and follow the German example."

How sad it is that those "other nations" were in the service of that universal enemy—whether designated Communist or capitalist. The common people of those "other nations" were skillfully duped into going to war to save that same universal enemy of whom Ehrt warned. As a result, millions died to preserve their status as wage slaves and eternal debtors, and for their transformation into a shapeless, one-colored mass of humanity.

In summation, this valuable book documents the thousands of acts of terrorism perpetrated by the Communists between 1918 and 1933 in Germany. Though it gets a bit tedious in places, and no information is given about the author, this does not detract at all from its importance and accuracy. This book contributes much toward an understanding of why the National Socialist revolution succeeded, and why it enjoyed such popular support.

For any truth seeker, knowing that the same proponents of Red revolution are still pulling the strings behind the scenes, confirms that he has been, and continues to be, lied

to about the events of that era—as well as today.

As long as Western institutions remain under the control of these aliens and their servants, truth will remain a scarce commodity, and ignorance will prevail. Those who still perceive Adolf Hitler and National Socialism as the "ultimate evil," and who believe in the phony and discredited "holocaust," will go on having their thinking done for them, and will definitely suffer the wages of ignorance. Thus herein lies the value in reading books such as *Communism in Germany*. Knowledge leads to understanding; understanding leads to recognition, and recognition, to corrective action. This book should have a place in your library. Know the truth—and be set free. ✦

A native-born Texan, Revisionist ***Ray Goodwin*** is a retired instructor of American history on the college level in Victoria, Texas. In addition to his speech at the TBR Authentic History Conference in Washington, D.C. in 2006, Prof. Goodwin has given multiple addresses to the Sons of Confederate Veterans organizations in San Antonio, Austin, Corpus Christi and Victoria. He has done research on various historical subjects, and has had book reviews and articles published on them.

Rosa Luxemburg was a Polish Jew active in the formation of various Communist organizations and publications. She, along with Karl Liebknecht, supported the violent overthrow of the German Weimar Republic, in particular the "Spartakist" uprising on January 1919. After the revolt was put down by the Social Democrat government and the Freikorps (composed of German WWI veterans) she was captured and executed as a traitor.

TRAVEL THROUGH TIME WITH AUTHOR FRANK JOSEPH AS HE

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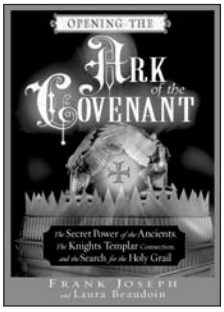
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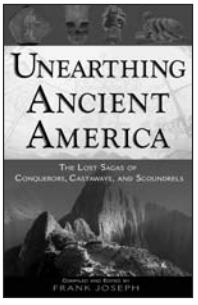

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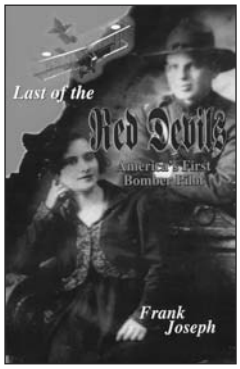

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Unsuspected Turning Points Of the Second World War

THE REAL TURNING POINTS OF HISTORY often go unnoticed. It might surprise you to learn that seemingly minor players in the war effort, working behind the scenes, were more responsible for the defeat of Germany than were Roosevelt or Stalin. Here is a brief overview of some of the men sabotaging the war efforts of both the Allies and the Axis in World War II and how, even though many of their names are unfamiliar to readers today, they helped determine the outcome of the war.

BY MARC ROLAND

According to mainstream historians, World War II was primarily decided on the battlefields of El Alamein and Stalingrad (Volgograd).[1] But with the ongoing disclosure of previously classified source materials, particularly since the demise of Soviet Russia, various turning points continue to emerge. For example, Allied victories in North Africa or on the Eastern Front would not have been possible without adequate foreknowledge of German plans, numerical strength, timetables and disposition of forces provided by British cryptographers. Yet, even their success in breaking Axis military codes was indebted to an obscure, little-remembered official in the German army's own "Cipher Office."

REINHARD HEYDRICH

STEALING ENIGMA

Hans Thilo-Schmidt was a failed soap factory owner with no political preferences, who was hired to fill a minor position with the *Chiffrierstelle,* thanks to his brother, Rudolf, chief of the signal corps, in 1931. By then, German ingenuity was perfecting the world's most impenetrable code machine. Known as Enigma, the Germans believed it guaranteed military security in regard to their communications. During November, Hans traveled to Belgium, where, unsatisfied with his wages, he turned over an operator's manual for Enigma to a secret agent of the French government he met at the Grand Hotel in Verviers for 10,000 marks, about $30,000 in modern money.

While the manual he stole did not completely reveal the machine's inner workings, its pages did disclose a great deal of vital statistics, enough to open a wedge into the encryption device's advanced technology that would inevitably lead to complete access.

"Thanks to Schmidt's treachery," observed Simon Singh in his thorough history of cryptanalysis, "it was now possible for the Allies to create an accurate replica of the German military Enigma machine."[2]

The significance of this unheralded treason cannot be overestimated, because it became the single most decisive act in the coming conflict. As a consequence, it has been said that Adolf Hitler lost World War II not only before it began, but even prior to his assumption of power two years after Thilo-Schmidt's deal with a foreign agent.[3] Such a conclusion is only partially correct, however, since British cryptographers had not yet entirely broken the Enigma

code by the advent of hostilities on September 1, 1939, although they continued to make important progress in that direction. Hence, Germany's unrelieved series of victories on every front during the first three years of fighting, when Allied commanders were compelled to conduct operations without being privy to Wehrmacht intentions.

The missing, final pieces of the Enigma puzzle were surreptitiously conveyed to London by that arch-traitor, Admiral Wilhelm Canaris, the chief, no less, of Germany's own military intelligence, the Abwehr.[4] His subversive efforts had to some degree been mitigated by Reinhard Heydrich, leader of the *Reichssicherheitshauptamt,* or "Reich Security Head Office."

KILLING HEYDRICH

In early 1942, Canaris notified his English contacts that they would inevitably lose the war if the efficient Heydrich were not killed as soon as possible.[5] Accordingly, Churchill had a team of British-trained and outfitted Czech assassins parachuted outside Prague.[6]

Following their hand grenade attack on his car, Heydrich's death on June 4 marked the supreme turning point of World War II. Henceforward, Canaris and a handful of other disaffected officers in the German General Staff were largely free to hand over their country's most sensitive military data to the British, who finally cracked the so-called "Ultra Secret." It was an appropriate choice of terms, because decipherment of the Enigma device was the most important success the Allies ever achieved.

Its influence took effect at once. For the first half of 1942, U.S. tonnage sunk by German U-boats had been steadily escalating month after month. Their attacks peaked in June, when Heydrich died, and began a decline in July from which they never recovered.[7] Elsewhere in the war at sea, Italian convoys supplying Axis forces in North Africa were decimated by Ultra-directed air strikes. By October, Rommel's troops were so low on fuel, food, water, ammunition and weapons, they were badly outnumbered by the abundantly equipped British Desert Army. Its commander, Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery, was additionally aided by Ultra intercepts that spread out before him everything the enemy knew days in advance of El Alamein.[8] It was impossible for him to lose the battle.

Stalin was no less blest by British code-breakers at his city's namesake, where he was shown how the understrength Romanian units at the Don River were ideally

RICHARD SORGE (1895-1944), the model for James Bond, was one of the most influential spies the Soviet Union ever had. Sorge had just returned to Tokyo, where he was based, on June 22, 1941, when he heard the report that Germany had invaded the USSR. He became very upset and drunk. While his anger was fueled partly by his belief that Hitler's attack would lead to disaster and by sheer hatred of war (he had served in the German army in World War I and was seriously wounded), there was another reason for his rage: the decision in Moscow to ignore his warnings of the then-upcoming attack. He sent the GRU a dispatch on June 1, reading: "Expected start of German-Soviet war around June 15 is based on information Lt. Col. Scholl brought with him from Berlin . . . for Ambassador Ott." But Sorge's superiors in Moscow wrote on it: "Suspicious. To be listed with telegrams intended as provocations." An even earlier warning from Sorge was arrogantly dismissed by Josef Stalin. Belatedly, Moscow realized what a valuable agent they had in Sorge, and listened to him when he described Japan's war strategy, which saved the war for the Soviets. Sorge revealed to his Communist masters that Japan would not be invading the USSR as the Soviets had feared, thus allowing Stalin to transfer troops and materiel to western Russia, and thwarting Germany's invasion.

placed for a surprise offensive that would split enemy ground forces.[9] On the morning of November 19, 1942, a Communist avalanche caught Axis troops by complete surprise at their most vulnerable point. Countermeasures taken by *Generalfeldmarschall* Erich von Manstein were foiled when details of his Operation Winterstorm were conveyed in advance to Stavka, the Red Army High Command. Gen. Hermann Hof's desperate attempt to relieve the encircled German Sixth Army and affect a breakout was similarly thwarted on December 6 by the same cryptographers.

THE FAILURE OF OPERATION CITADEL

While Stalingrad represented a major defeat for the Wehrmacht, Germany still possessed sufficient resources to regain the initiative on the Eastern Front. Operation Citadel should have achieved that purpose at the Battle of Kursk, scene of history's greatest clash of armor, when 2,500 Panzers opposed 3,000 Soviet tanks. But a Swiss-based espionage ring known as "Lucy," working hand-in-glove with Adm. Canaris, turned over all aspects of the offensive to the Russians days before it was launched on July 4, 1943.[10] Little more than a week later, Operation Citadel had to be called off for insufficient progress in the face of mounting casualties.

"While the battle of Stalingrad represented a major defeat for the Wehrmacht, Germany still possessed sufficient men and resources to regain the initiative on the Eastern Front."

SPIES IN JAPAN TURN TIDE AT MOSCOW?

The Wehrmacht's failure to take Moscow 19 months earlier likewise had nothing to do with quality or quantity of arms, soldiers' morale or command decisions. The Soviet capital was poised to fall in early November 1941, when it was saved at the last moment by the sudden arrival of eighty Siberian divisions. Until then, they stood guard against an anticipated invasion of Japanese forces from Manchuria. In Tokyo itself, however, Richard Sorge, a Communist posing as a loyal German, successfully infiltrated the Imperial Army High Command, where he learned that its generals had secretly turned down Hitler's invitation to invade the USSR, and direct their attention instead against the U.S. fleet at the Philippines and Pearl Harbor. Sorge sent this vital information to Stalin, who promptly transferred more than 718,000 men, 7,980 artillery pieces and 720 tanks from Siberia to the gates of Moscow.[11]

CANARIS CREATES DOUBT ABOUT HITLER

Even before the city was saved, Canaris had single-handedly changed the course of World War Two. He subverted Germany's impending alliance with Vichy France and Nationalist Spain by convincing both Philippe Pétain and Francisco Franco that the Fuehrer could not be trusted.[12] After an unprovoked, sneak attack on *Marine Nationale* ships peacefully riding at anchor at Oran and Mers-el-Kebir in Algeria on July 3, 1940, French hatred of perfidious Albion reached an all-time high. Many Spaniards, too, hoped to repay their debt of gratitude for Hitler's crucial assistance just five years earlier, when he dispatched pilots and planes to fight for their country's freedom from Communism.

Despite these favorable circumstances, together with both Petain's and Franco's initial willingness to side with the Third Reich, proposals for their common cause against Britain came to nothing. Seeds of doubt sown by Wilhelm Canaris bore fruit in European disunity. Had a French-Spanish-German alliance been forged, the mighty Marine Nationale would have joined with Italy's Regia Marina and the Reich's Kriegsmarine to seriously challenge the Royal Navy. After the seizure of Gibraltar and its return to Spain, Britain would have been shut out of the Mediterranean Sea, with her attendant loss of North Africa. Even Churchill would have been compelled to recognize the futility of further resistance to a united continent, and the war would have concluded no later than early 1941.

CONTINUED TREACHERY BY CANARIS

Having wrecked a French-Spanish alliance with Germany at a moment in history when such cooperation might have ended the war before it could claim further victims, Canaris went one better the next year. He knew as early as summer 1942 about U.S. intentions to effect major landings on the shores of Morocco and Algeria, but refrained from alerting his fellow countrymen. Instead, the duplicitous head of the Abwehr made the Allies' Operation Torch possible by misinforming Admiral Karl Doenitz, the U-boat command's chief-of-staff, that a large, under-defended supply convoy was scheduled to depart the East Coast of North America for England during the first week of November.[13]

Around May 26, 1940, Hitler's army had overtaken Belgium and advanced into France. Britain sent over 300,000 troops to assist the French army, but the German forces were winning. The Brits had suffered heavy casualties in France and knew this battle could not be won. At Churchill's orders, Lord Gort (left, talking with commandos) called for a retreat of the British Expeditionary Force (BEF) to Dunkirk—without advising France. By rights the BEF should have been exterminated, but Hitler, hoping for peace, stayed his hand and allowed them to be evacuated.

While every available German submarine was diverted from stations elsewhere in fruitless pursuit of a phantom convoy, the U.S. invasion armada steamed unopposed across the unguarded South Atlantic. So complete was the deception Canaris engineered, Hitler only learned of the enemy landings after they were already under way.[14]

CHURCHILL'S GREECE BLUNDER

Churchill boasted that he "out-foxed the Germans," but the prime minister had already committed some terrific bungles that unnecessarily prolonged the conflict.[15] Back in fall 1940, his forces had routed and virtually defeated the Italian armies in North Africa. Desperate to stave off complete disaster, Mussolini invaded Greece in October, hoping the British would dilute their strength by committing themselves in the Balkans. Churchill's military advisors were unanimous in urging him to ignore the invasion as an obvious ploy aimed at weakening the British Desert Army just as it was about to achieve total victory in Libya. But Churchill, famous for his bulldog stubbornness, plugged his ears against their warnings, and ordered men and materiel on a massive scale to save the Greeks.

"This was a major blunder on the Allied side," observed military historian Rex Trye, "as there were few strong [Italian] formations left in Tripolitania to oppose them in early 1941. The occupation of Tripoli at that time would have prevented future Axis build-up, and finished the North

African Campaign then and there."[15] Instead, the Italians gained a new lease on life that allowed the German Afrika Korps to join the fighting in February. Gen. Rommel would go on to humiliate British arms from one end of the desert to the other, and a campaign that would have otherwise been brought to a victorious conclusion by late 1940 was permitted to drag on until May 1943 at the needless cost of tens of thousands of dead and wounded on both sides.

CHURCHILL BLUNDERS AGAIN

That same year, Churchill defied his generals again by demanding the occupation of Italy, which he confidently described as "the soft underbelly of Europe."[16] They pointed out to him that it was anything but, because the rugged, mountainous peninsula offered only the greatest possible disadvantages to an invader. Moreover, Mussolini had been deposed by then and the Badoglio government was siding with the Allies. If Hitler cared to occupy northern Italy, all the better to waste his already badly stretched resources in a non-strategic region. Fieldmarshal Montgomery and his colleagues urged a landing in force, like the successful Sicilian campaign, on the beaches of Mediterranean France, where German defenses were much weaker than those at the Atlantic Wall. [17]

AND YET AGAIN . . .

A drive from southern France into Bavaria must end the war by early 1944. This eminently sensible plan would have almost certainly fulfilled its highest hopes, because Germany had committed the lion's share of her forces in Russia, and the arms build up at Normandy that later preceded the invasion there had not even begun. But Churchill was again adamant that his will prevail with the seizure of Italy. The subsequent campaign utterly failed as the quick and easy victory he envisioned, but slogged on to the end of the war, by which time British and U.S. armies were still mired in south of the Alps.

Hans-Thilo Schmidt was a failed soap manufacturer who was hired for a minor position with the German Code Center, thanks to his brother pulling a string. As a result he had access to the safe where the ciphers were stored. For about $30,000, he sold out his country to the French, before the war even started.

Churchill's disastrous meddling in military affairs began only weeks after he became prime minister on May 10, 1940. Hitler's Blitzkrieg that month had the Western Allies on the run across France, but before June, his hard-driving troops were showing signs of fatigue. Panzer strength alone was down 30 percent.[18]

LORD GORT AND THE DUNKIRK DISASTER

To take advantage of an enemy almost out of breath, Gen. Maxime Weygand, in command of Anglo-French forces, assembled eight divisions for the recapture of Cambrai, then weakly garrisoned by only a few Wehrmacht regiments. Seizing the strategic town offered every hope of derailing the entire German offensive and restoring the initiative to the Allies. Weygand stressed, however, that his massed infantry and artillery absolutely depended on cover provided by English armor and aircraft, which General Lord Gort, in charge of British Expeditionary Forces, promised him would be at his disposal.[19] Thus assured, the French advanced on Cambrai, sweeping the tired, outnumbered Germans before them.

But as Luftwaffe dive-bombers and German army Panzers rushed to the rescue, Weygand's repeated pleas for British tanks and Spitfires went unanswered. By then, Gort had received orders from Churchill to withdraw without notifying their allies, and France's last hope was pounded into submission by flights of Stukas.[20] Meanwhile, Gort fled to Dunkirk, where he and 340,000 British, French and Belgian soldiers were driven into the sea. "Never," according to England's leading military historian, Sir Basil Liddell Hart, "was a great disaster more preventable."[21]

ERIC RAEDER'S SUBMARINE MISCALCULATION

To be sure, Germany possessed the advantage then and during the first three years of the war, before the Enigma codes had been entirely compromised. Throughout this initial grace period, however, some fundamental errors were made by Axis leaders that saved England from early defeat.

Among their worst blunders was Erich Raeder's preference for capital ships at the expense of submarines. As the grand admiral of the German navy, his love affair with battle cruisers, rendered obsolete by aircraft, stunted U-boat production and evolution at a time when Allied warships outnumbered the *Kriegsmarine* by 20-to-one odds. In March 1945, with capitulation just two months away, Doenitz told Hitler "that it was a mistake to build battleships instead of concentrating on submarines. Our enemies had such a lead in the field of battleship construction, that it was impossible for us to over-take them." [22]

According to the historical writer, A.V. Schaerffenberg, "The U-boats missed their best chance for success in 1940. During the Battle of Britain, virtually every vessel in the Royal Navy was recalled to England, where invasion seemed imminent. From early June to late December, the sealanes were mostly unguarded, leaving an immense window of opportunity open for Admiral Doenitz. Had he possessed more than an inadequate handful of submarines with properly functioning torpedoes, they would have undoubtedly eliminated the enemy's unprotected merchant marine, and strangled Britain into surrender before Christmas. Grand Admiral Raeder's failure to allot priority to u-boat and torpedo production may thus be understood as among the most decisive causes for Germany's ultimate defeat." [23]

ERHARD MILCH DEFIES HIS BOSS

Almost as calamitous was the mishandling of the world's first operational jet warplane, the Me.262. When its performing prototype was demonstrated for Hitler at the Rechlin test center in October 1943, he asked Willy Messerschmitt, company director, if the *Sturmvogel* could be mass-produced as a ground-attack bomber. The Allied invasion of France was anticipated for the following spring, and the Fuehrer wondered if at least one or two jet-bomber squadrons would be ready in time. He wanted to pin down the "Anglo-Americans" on the beaches long enough for armored units to be brought up in strength. Messerschmitt promised him that enough bomb-carrying Stormbirds would be prepared to oppose the invaders whenever they chose to attack. Thus assured, Hitler included the new jet aircraft as vital components of his anti-invasion strategy.

Behind his back, however, Erhard Milch, the part-Jewish air inspector general in charge of warplane production, prevailed upon Willy Messerschmitt to ignore Hitler's orders and develop the Ms.262 exclusively as an interceptor.

GRAND ADMIRAL ERICH RAEDER

Adm. Karl Doenitz—even prior to the war—had pressed for conversion of the German fleet to one made up almost entirely of U-boats. He advocated a strategy of attack only against British merchant shipping, relatively safe targets. He pointed out that destroying England's oil tankers would starve the Brits of fuel needed to run their naval ships, which would be just as effective as sinking them. He claimed that with 300 of the newer Type VII U-boats, Germany would knock Great Britain out of the war. In order to deal with the ever-present escort ships, he proposed grouping several subs together into a "wolf pack," overwhelming the defense. At the time many felt that such talk marked a weakling, and this was true of Doenitz's commander, Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, shown above. The two constantly fought for funding priorities within the navy, while at the same time fighting with Hitler's friends like Hermann Goering who received much attention. Raeder had a somewhat confusing attitude; notably he apparently did not believe the German fleet of capital ships was of much use, commenting at one time that all they could hope to do was to die valiantly. Doenitz had no such fatalism.

Milch at the same time sabotaged Germany's best hope for staving off the growing air armadas of RAF and USAAF long-range heavy bombers ravaging the fatherland by canceling contracts for the Heinkel He.219, by far the best night-fighter of the war.

Powered by a pair of Daimler-Benz DB 603E liquid-cooled inverted V12 engines to a maximum speed of 385 mph, and fitted with 490 MHz UHF FuG 212 *Lichtenstein* C-1 radar sets, the *Uhu*, or "Owl" was at least equal to the British *Mosquito*. Its six 20-mm MG 151 cannon under the fuselage and in the wing roots, plus two 30 mm MK 108 cannon oriented 65° above horizontal in the dorsal fuselage, made the He.219 a deadly bomber-destroyer. For its operational debut on the night of June 11, 1943, a single Heinkel Owl shot down five enemy bombers between 01:05 and 02:22 hours. As a writer for Wikipedia concluded, "Had the *Uhu* been available in quantity, it might have had a significant effect upon the strategic bomber offensive of the Royal Air Force." [24]

Instead, after the production of just 268 specimens, Milch killed any chance for the superior aircraft's further operational success in favor of upgrading existing models, all of them outdated by better Allied designs.

A year elapsed after the first jet test flights before the bungling Gen. Erhard Milch (above), who was half Jewish, and was the overseer of Luftwaffe production, authorized even a limited production effort, and then without bombing capability.

HITLER HAD BEEN RIGHT

But his influence on jet development was far more deleterious. Only days before the Normandy landings were to take place did Hitler learn that no jet bombers would be available, because the *Sturmvogel* was even then beginning to roll off assembly lines as a fighter, incapable of carrying bombs. Jane's Information Group, military aviation's most authoritative source, concluded that Hitler's decision to field the Me.262 as a ground-attack bomber was correct, since the interdiction by sufficient numbers of such an unapproachably high-speed warplane could have stalled the "Anglo-American" landings long enough for the Wehrmacht to bring heavy forces to bear at a critical period. [25]

Milch's insubordinate bungling of Germany's military air industry demonstrated how the course of World War II was determined less by its feature players—Hitler, Stalin or Churchill—than by Thilo-Schmitt, Canaris, Milch and other, shadowy, minor figures behind the scenes. So too, the civilization in which we live is a consequence of their actions, and no less driven today by unseen manipulators at work on the more obvious, public phenomena of our times. ✦

Marc Roland is a book and music reviewer for the PzG, Inc. website and other politically incorrect publishers and CD producers in the U.S. and overseas. He lives near Madison, Wisconsin with his Norwegian Forest Cat. Roland has an extensive background in WWII history, having studied the subject intensively from a young age.

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Operation Sea Lion

THE CAMPAIGN THAT WAS NEVER LAUNCHED

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

TRANSLATORS' INTRODUCTION

Not quite four weeks after the new president of the defeated Republic of France, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, signed the armistice with Germany, Adolf Hitler spoke to the Reichstag and the German nation. It was July 19, 1940, when the Reichstag deputies were assembled at the Kroll Opera House in Berlin, joined by all government ministers and the top brass of the Wehrmacht.

WINSTON CHURCHILL
Refused to talk peace with Hitler.

"I have summoned you to this meeting in the midst of our tremendous struggle for the freedom and the future of the German nation," Hitler began. "I have done so . . . with the intention of appealing, once more and for the last time, to common sense in general."

He described his political, social and economic goals and how they had succeeded since his *Machtuebernahme* [taking office] in 1933. Raising his voice slightly, he said, "The program of the National Socialist Movement, besides freeing the Reich from the fetters of a small substratum of Jewish-capitalist and pluto-democratic profiteers, proclaimed to the world our resolution to shake off the shackles of the Versailles Dictate. . . ."

Toward the end of his speech, showing visible emotion, he proclaimed, "From France and England, I never demanded anything but peace . . . because my intention was not to make war, but to build a new social and cultural state. . . . At this hour I feel obligated before my conscience to once more appeal to common sense in England. . . . I don't see any reason to continue this senseless fight."

England's answer was Churchill's cynically uttered, "I don't propose to say anything in reply to Herr Hitler's speech, not being on speaking terms with him." The British prime minister and his controllers wanted war and the destruction of Germany.

Prior to this speech, Hitler had issued on July 16 his Directive No. 16. It began: "Concerning preparations for an amphibious operation against England. Since England, in spite of her hopeless military situation, still shows no sign of coming to an agreement, I have decided to prepare, and if necessary carry out, a landing operation against her."

He then outlined his strategy in broad strokes and requested plans from all three of his Armed Forces Commanders in Chief (*Heer*, *Kriegsmarine*, *Luftwaffe*) by early August.

At a meeting at his Berghof residence on July 31 with Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch (CiC army) and Grand Admiral Erich Raeder (CiC navy), Hitler requested detailed position papers for the operation after listening to their ideas. Already at that time, he told them he would start the campaign against Russia if Operation Sea Lion [the contingency plan to invade England] were not executed, revealing he was aware of the serious problems confronting a possible invasion.

The OKH (Oberkommando des Heeres, or Army Supreme Command) came up with a bold, massive offensive across a wide stretch of southern England that would tie up large enemy forces. Three army groups (Army Group A under von Rundstedt; B under Strauss and C under von Reichenau) with a total of 36 divisions, including six tank and two airborne, would invade the southeast coast, a 200-km-long area between Ramsgate, the Isle of Wight and Lyme Bay. Three waves, the first one with six divisions (16th, 9th and 6th Army), supported by 650 tanks (280 submerging amphibious) should attack on "D-Day" between September 19 and 21 [not to be confused with the Allied D-Day, of course—Ed.].

OKM (Oberkommando der Marine—Navy Supreme Command) followed with its operational plan. They requested a smaller attack area—no Lyme Bay—and concentrating between Folkstone and Eastbourne. With a strength differential of 1:10 for the German navy to the Royal Navy, they could not give enough protection at the far western end, since large naval units were unable to operate in the small English Channel–Strait of Dover. The navy proposed to make a flotilla of 10 destroyers and 20 torpedo boats available for the west side; 30 Schnell-boats[1] and 21 submarines for the east side; large minefields on the flanks; and to fake naval operations with a battleship, cruisers and troop transporters out of German North Sea ports and the south coast of Norway.

"When Hermann Goering ordered reprisal attacks against British cities for the terror bombing of German cities, the goal of airspace supremacy was lost."

The navy also requested absolute control of the airspace by the Luftwaffe. There were some obvious military basics missing—for instance, time and space for unloading troops from ships to landing boats or vehicles.

Hitler intervened and demanded a revised plan to be worked out by the operations department of OKH. The invasion force was cut down to 26 divisions. A first wave of six divisions of Gen. Busch's 16th Army (from Army Group A) was to assemble in the ports of Rotterdam, Antwerp, Dunkirk and Calais, going ashore between Folkstone and Dover. Two divisions of Gen. Strauss's 9th Army were to assemble at the harbor of Boulogne and landing between Eastbourne and Bexhill. Three divisions of Field Marshal Walther von Reichenau's 6th Army would assemble at Le Havre, invading the shores at Brighton.

In the meantime, from August 13th—"Eagle Day"—Luftflotte 2 and Luftflotte 3 of Germany's Luftwaffe tried to gain control over the island's skies. It seemed to work, as they strafed and bombed airfields and communications, until the "Ultra" machine deciphered the wireless orders of the Luftflotte and enabled the British Command to quickly assemble Spitfires and Hurricanes for fierce counter-attacks. When *Reichsmarschall* Goering ordered reprisal attacks against British cities for the terror bombing of German cities, the goal of airspace supremacy was lost.

On September 17, 1940, the Fuehrer Headquarters, recognizing these problems, postponed Operation Sea Lion and it never took place. Hitler turned his attention to the east. What follow are Giesler's recollections.

* * *

AUGUST 1944, FUEHRER HQ, WINNIZA

"Why didn't I give the order to attack England? I had various reasons," Hitler said.

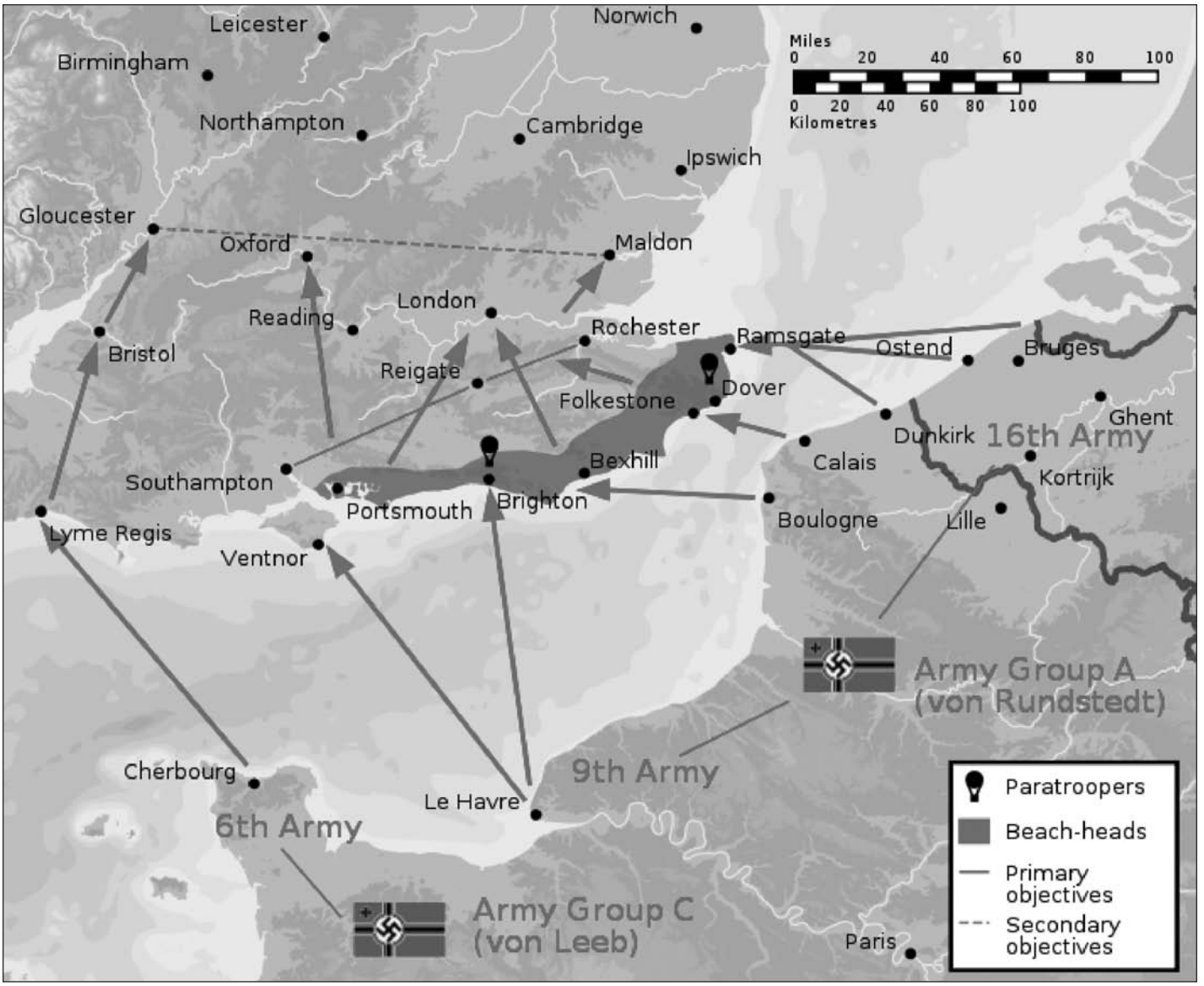
We were having our nightly tea at Winniza. It was not clear to me what Hitler was drinking most of the time. Once he said to me, "Chamomile tea with honey tastes very good, sometimes peppermint tea or rose hips . . . also tea of mixed flower blossoms. And quite delicious is a boiled apple served in a glass."

I chose black tea with oat cookies; from time to time, he took one.

For sure, he let the preparations for the attack go ahead; he had his reasons. Operation Sea Lion sounded very promising, but he was by no means sure about it. The forces for the attack had already begun their exercises; ships were concentrated; offensive operation plans had to be worked out.

"But I wanted peace! Was it not possible that our offensive preparations would have been detected by reconnaissance, eagerly reported via the Vatican, Switzerland, Sweden and Portugal to England, and possibly contributing to willingness for peace? But soon I recognized the hate was stronger; they preferred 'blood, sweat and tears.' The powers in the dark—incomprehensible—did not mind; it was not their blood or their suffering. This war was satisfying their hate and drive for profit and power; Churchill was only the order taker."

The offensive toward the west had never been his goal;



he wanted to avoid it, and an attack on England seemed to him senseless. What losses would have occurred by such an attack across the channel! Fall was approaching, with its unruly seas; most of the transport ships were not seaworthy. At first, he only felt a slight apprehension about it, but then he saw a threat—the very busy diplomatic activity of the enemy. Their target: a renewed effort at encirclement. But for the time being he left that aside.

"Let's assume we attack England and the attack succeeds, under great sacrifices. What then? We would not possess the English government, the Royal House, the fleet—they moved away to Canada. The war in the west would continue, but not to our advantage, and in any case with an enormous tie-down of our forces. The occupation of England would not relieve the situation in Norway and France.

"And how would we feed the island when we ourselves are just making it, with restrictions? Then, our forces would bleed to death on the way to England and in England itself, while the Russians rolled over the Balkans, as they did in the Baltic with Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. First they declare it a 'sphere of interest,' then comes military occupation, and finally the Bolshevization, and with it, gaining military and economic strength.

"But not only that, the Russian could cut off our supplies and block important raw materials at the Balkans, above all oil. No, he would have us in his hand, dictating. We should even be glad he would not attack us right away. That would depend on how much our forces were weakened by our attack of England."

Those were his considerations at that time.

Why was England not ready for peace? Churchill has

said only one word: "Russia."

Already, long before (just after the French campaign had ended), it was clear to him that, depending on the war and political world situation at the time, Russia will act—either by its Bolshevik idea of a world revolution or by a nationalistic Russian idea of expansion towards the West, Europe. Both would come to the same result in the end. It's a problem of greatest importance, not only for Europe but more so for the whole world. It lurks on the horizon like a threatening cloud before a thunderstorm.

Certainly the Russians were not yet quite ready, but the threat was already obvious. The deployment against us had already begun, first diplomatically, followed very soon by military preparations. Now he knew it would not take long

Franco's Lukewarm Commitment to Germany

Adolf Hitler remembered his meeting with Generalissimo Francisco Franco at Hendaye as one of his worst experiences. They met at this French town on the Spanish border in October 1940. Hitler was upset for two reasons:

First, the general's growing hesitancy to support Hitler's "Operation Felix," the plan to take Gibraltar and extend the operation into Spanish Morocco. Franco did not want Spain to join the war. Unbelievable as it sounds, Franco was advised to take up that attitude by Hitler's chief of the Abwehr, Adm. Wilhelm Canaris, who was an expert for Spanish affairs and twice visited Madrid in 1940.[1]

Francisco Franco, center, greets Adolf Hitler in Hendaye, October 23, 1940. Franco did not repay in kind the substantial aid that had been extended to him from Germany and Italy during his civil war of 1936-39.

Second, Hitler was angered by Franco's outrageous demands for Germany to supply raw materials, armaments, machinery and even foodstuff with which to fight the war. Franco knew well enough Germany could never fulfill this request. That devious move was also suggested by Canaris. The meeting ended with the signing of a worthless document of mutual cooperation. Hitler reportedly stated about this meeting: "I would rather have my teeth pulled than meet with Franco again."[2]

Franco's Jesuit conscience must have pestered him, however. He could not but remember the decisive help given to him by Adolf Hitler during his life-and-death struggle with the Red Republic from 1936-39, which resulted in unfavorable publicity such as the "Guernica myth" being leveled against "the fascists," including Germany (see "Guernica" sidebar on page 26). He did permit Spanish military forces to join Germany's war in Russia. The Blue Division (*Division Azul*) under the command of Gen. Agustin Munoz-Grandez fought with distinction for two years at the Leningrad front.✦

—C.Y. and W.M.

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2 Published in *The Journal of Art, History and Literature*, from Count Ciano's transcript of Hitler's October 28 meeting with Mussolini, written a few days after Hendaye. Ciano was Mussolini's son-in-law.

for blackmail to enter. He anticipated far ahead of what Molotov presented.

Stalin would naturally have preferred us to attack England, to weaken and entangle ourselves according to Lenin's prophecies. Not only common sense but European thinking spoke against an invasion of England.

More and more, threatening signals appeared—danger from the east. Not only the decision for Germany, but one for the whole world rested with us. Churchill and Roosevelt, warmongering figures visible in the darkness, bet on the Russian card. To forestall them with our attack was the only possibility; first to ward off the Russian-Bolshevik danger, second to secure food and raw materials, and third to not only take the Russian card out of the hands of the West, but to make it obvious that, by Germany securing its food and raw material, a continuing of the war would be senseless.

For sure, individual operations in the west, like Gibraltar, would have been possible and could have shown significant results, but only on our own, without drawing Spain into the war. He has been advised against this. He had talked to me about his disappointments after negotiating with Franco. He naturally wanted to attack Gibraltar from the land side. He by no means intended to draw Spain into the war. Ally with Spain? —Never.

We were burdened enough by the Italians. Spain would draw us into war fronts of neither military, nor, above all, of any economic interest. That's one side of the coin. The other is that we would have had to help them; we could not allow them to get beaten, even in battles picked by them for which we saw no need.

Specifically, he was thinking about the very senseless attack on Greece—he could not prevent it.[2] He had told me that on his visit in Florence he faced a *fait accompli*—an expanding war, followed by restlessness at the Balkans and the consequence: Yugoslavia.[3]

All in all, a loss—a tiedown of forces. We lost time, unrecoverable time, over two months time. We missed the original assault time window for reaching the targets he had set. That lost time was a gain for the Russians; they threatened our border by putting 175 divisions into readiness.

A neutral Italy, mobilized and ready for action, could have helped us and been useful to them, too. Already in 1940, when we had taken Paris, Hitler had prophesied to me that we would not be able to hold back the Italians; they wanted to have a part in it. They lessened our victory and the possibility of peace. If they really wished to fight, they should have taken Malta.

After pondering in silence, he said with a slow voice: "Yes, now I face the most difficult decision of my life. What will happen if I push open the door to the east?" Hitler was quiet again for a while, then, "Enough for today, Giesler. I'll see you tomorrow for lunch."

During the planning of Operation Sea Lion, the Germans developed an amphibious, armored tank to provide support to infantry. The Tauchpanzer III was a modified version of the Panzer III, with a crew of 5, weighing 22 tons, armed with a 37mm gun and two machine guns, and was deployed from a landing craft around a mile offshore. Instead of floating, the Tauchpanzer III drove on the seabed. A rubber hose supplied the engine and crew with air and gave the waterproofed tank a maximum diving depth of 15 meters (49 ft). One hundred sixty-eight were produced.

WHY GUERNICA? . . . THE POLITICS OF PROPAGANDA

BY CAROLYN YEAGER & WILHELM MANN

Every year, tens of thousands of museum-goers in Spain view the most famous anti-war painting in the world: *Guernica* by Spanish-born Pablo Picasso (see photo above). But does what really happened to this small town justify its becoming a worldwide symbol for "terror bombing"? Or is it another instance of leftist international manipulation?

When we look more closely at the record of the events, we find that manipulation is indeed what happened—the story of Guernica became a propaganda tool of the Communists with the aid of a world-class artist like Picasso. If it was truly about terrorizing a population, Picasso should have created a Dresden, Hamburg, Nagasaki or Hiroshima masterpiece instead.

The bombing raid carried out by the German Legion Condor on April 26, 1937, as allied support for Franco's Nationalist forces, was not a planned terror act or "test," yet that idea continues to be repeated today.

From an article[1] based on interviews of participants and surviving documents of the Luftwaffe—specifically an unpublished history of the Legion Condor from the year 1940—by Alfred de Zayas, published in the *Journal of the Bundeswehr* in 1974, we learn the following:

• Guernica was on the front line and not an open city. It was heavily defended by 12 battalions of Basques and a number of Cantabrian troops. An armament factory was inside the city and other Red Army facilities were in the immediate vicinity.

• An air attack at the bridge and road crossing east of Guernica was ordered. All Condor orders were strict that cities must be spared, and most especially churches. (Knowing this, the "Rojas" [Reds] stored ammunition in churches, blowing them up when they couldn't get it out.) Only in special cases were military targets in cities permitted to be attacked.

• Nine aircraft dropped a total of 7,950 kg of bombs,

The Spanish Republican (Red) government commissioned Picasso to create a large mural they could display at international expositions in 1937. They also put the painting on a world tour, which brought their version of the war to world attention. A copy in tapestry form, commissioned by Nelson Rockefeller in 1955, hangs in the United Nations at the entrance to the Security Council room.

but no hits at the bridge were observed, because visibility was very poor. The reason for the poor visibility was fire and smoke from the blasting and setting of fires by the Reds, and possibly the international brigades, ahead of the air attack. The relatively primitive targeting devices used at that time were also responsible for non-military objects being hit.

Because the city was wrapped in fire and smoke, the enemy press was able to blame specifically the German squadron for the destruction of Guernica.

The erroneous story that Hermann Goering admitted that Guernica was a "testing ground" for the effects of terror bombing was traced by de Zayas to a Chinese Central News Agency in Taiwan, whose New York office denied issuing any such report. Other original reports said the city was destroyed by arson, not by air attacks.[2]

What Goering did say at the IMT in Nuremberg in 1946 is that transport, bomber and fighter planes were sent "to Spain" (no mention of Guernica) to test materiel under warlike conditions. De Zayas lists several otherwise reliable authors who have repeated the terror lie in their histories.[3]

Deaths were also greatly exaggerated. Originally claiming over 1,000, it's now accepted there were only around 200 civilian deaths—not a large number compared to WW II death tolls. The Condor orders can be seen at the military archives at Freiberg. ✦

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1 *Guernica im Lichte neuerer Untersuchungen* ("Guernica in Light of the Latest Research"), by Alfred Maurice de Zayas, Wehrforschung (WF), June 1974. De Zayas is a distinguished author, researcher and expert on international human rights.

2 The anti-Franco monarchist Antonio Ansaldo wrote in his memoirs that shortly after the attack he was in Guernica and believed at that time the city was destroyed by arson. Later he read about Goering's alleged confession in a French newspaper story and changed his belief.

3 Hugh Thomas, *The Spanish Civil War*; John Killen, *History of the Luftwaffe*; Vincente Talon, *Arde Guernica*: Pedro de Basaldus, *En defensa de la liberdad*; and Alberto de Onainda, *Hombre de Paz en la Guerra.*

LUNCH AT DEUTELMOSER'S TAVERN IN MUNICH

Alone, I had time to think and ponder also. I recalled the 26th or 27th of October, 1940, when I had been asked to the "Osteria Bavaria" for lunch. After the meetings with Franco and Petain, Hitler came to Munich at midmorning, before meeting later on with Mussolini in Florence. Deutelmoser, the owner of the inn, was always highly honored when Hitler choose his small, simple restaurant for lunch. I was amused every time at the stir-up in the kitchen. But Deutelmoser was cool and collected when he served the potato soup and the turnip salad with the air of serving treasures.

After lunch, I was sitting alone with Hitler at the table. He talked about his trip and said of Petain:

"A soldier, honorable and dignified, he fully met my idea of a French marshal, but he is already too old to plan into the future. Well, now to Franco—it may well be that my disappointment influenced my judgment. Our discussion remained without results. Franco has no personality; he is absolutely average. Without the Jesuits, who in my opinion not only advise but direct him, he would be insignificant. He is certainly clever in his way, but so are traders."

He believes if he had already recognized Franco's political aims and his character in 1936, his sympathies would have been with those who stood up against the feudal system and the clerics. But those revolutionaries were led by communists, and once they get their foot in the door there is no turning them out again. A socialism that suits Spain, yes; a Spanish-Communistic state as a satellite of the Soviets, no. It was a European task to prevent it and in that he agreed with the Duce. Thus, we had to intervene with help. It would then have been up to Franco to start a new social order with his Falangists.

Hitler looked around, met the eyes of the guests with a smile and a gesture of greeting. "What might I expect in Florence? I have an unpleasant feeling," he said, facing me again with a completely changed look.

At his request, I gave him a short report about the status of the Munich city planning and the steps I initiated for the construction of the Autobahn ring and the new railway system. I also asked him if he thinks that, for the time being, all constructions and plans for (NSDAP) party buildings should be set aside. "Absolutely"; he meant preference has to be given to plans serving city rebuilding and community purposes.

It was certainly the word "party" that turned his thoughts.

Hitler: 'Petain honorable and dignified, but too old for future planning' . . .

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, French national hero of WWI, took over the presidency of the French government after he signed the final armistice treaty with Germany. He resided in Vichy, in the unoccupied part of France, and collaborated with Germany. His premier, Pierre Laval, suggested a military alliance and complete cooperation with the National Socialist government. The pro-German PPF party of Jacque Doriot had Laval's full support.

After the war, the government of Gen. Charles De Gaulle sentenced Marshal Petain to death, then pardoned him to life imprisonment and released him after only a short imprisonment. He was too famous, and too much a part of past French victories, to seriously punish. Laval, however, was shot as a traitor in July 1945. —C.Y. and W.M.✦

ABOVE, a cartoon portrays Marshal Petain in a wheelchair, pushed by a German soldier. The illustration by Philip Zec appeared in England's *The Daily Mirror* on October 11, 1940.

He worries a great deal about Rudolf Hess. He knows he can talk about it with me: Hess's nearly occult, airy behavior, his hypochondria and what he is doing for it. He (Hitler) is certainly not against homeopaths and alternative medical practitioners, but strongly against all those Hess trusts with his confidence. He should by all means find the confidence of a physician with rank. Hitler is really worried, not only because of Hess's position and tasks, but simply because he is sincerely fond of him. "That I keep him in such high esteem, that I feel an obligation, well, he is the 'Faithful' since the beginning of the National Socialist struggle."

Hitler stood up, waved his hand to his guard commando, saying goodbye, to travel toward new disappointment and trouble. When he arrived in Florence, Mussolini told him he issued the order to attack Greece. That was now the second extension of the war and war theaters, totally undesired and useless, idiotic.

Hitler expressed it once to me as a fallback of two millennia, and its origin lay in the historically based myth about the Roman empire. He explained that the turbulence in the Balkans, cleverly stirred up by the English, surely led to Yugoslavia's breakaway and the Balkan campaign, causing losses and tying up divisions and airplanes necessary for the offensive against Russia, and above all using up time, precious time.

BERGHOF: 1941

"The most difficult decision of my life," Hitler told me at the end of our nightly talk in his work room at the Winniza headquarters. A memory appeared like a picture in front of my eyes: around February 1941, on an afternoon at the Berghof, after a discussion with my construction staff for Obersalzberg (*Bauleitung Obersalzberg*), I arrived at the large living room of the Berghof for the usual walk to the tea pavilion.

The military talks were just finished. Hitler stood with a few generals at the marble table in front of the big window and gave some orders to his adjutant. Dr. Todt, who participated at the talks, stood with me toward the back of the large room. He pointed to the scene and said quietly,

"They know about the decision—Russia. It will be tough. Who knows what is waiting for us behind that border? What is already known to us is threatening enough. But look, here the Fuehrer stands, concentrated, collected, and in the background the Untersberg. You know the saga: For 1,000 years the hope of Germans has been connected with this mountain—isn't that strange?" (See below.)

Yes, it was a striking picture, somber and impressive. I looked at Hitler's profile as some generals and SS officers were facing him with serious, tight expressions. In the background, the view through the large window looked over the deeply snowed-in landscape of the Berchtesgadener Land. The Untersberg alone stood high above the dark forests, its red, precipitous rocks now white, illumined by the last sunrays of the day.

In the evening we were sitting around the fireplace; Hitler was silent, focused inward. We talked quietly. Around midnight, Hitler asked Martin Bormann for something. Then, to our complete surprise, the powerful, fateful-sounding melodies of Liszt's *Les Preludes* swept through the large hall, lit only by the flames of the fireplace. ✦

Wilhelm Mann is a native German speaker and a World War II scholar. ***Carolyn Yeager*** is a Texas-based Revisionist writer/researcher and host of *The Heretics' Hour* every Monday night from 9-10 p.m. ET on Voice of Reason Broadcasting Network. TBR recently published her book, *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour*—available for $10. For more writings, visit her website at www.carolynyeager.com.

ENDNOTES:

1 Schnell-boats (in German, *Schnellboote* or *S-boote*—meaning "fast boats") were heavily armed coastal craft often referred to by the Royal Navy as E-boats. Faster and better armed than the Royal Navy MTB's and PT-boats, they became the most effective inshore attack craft of World War II. All German Schnell-boats carried two separate torpedo tubes. In total 249 Schnell-boats were built for the Kriegsmarine, with a total of 157 being lost or scuttled. The United States, UK and Russia divided up the surviving boats between them.

2 Benito Mussolini, impressed by Hitler's success, wanted to do his own war and started the attack on Greece without informing Hitler. This can be attributed to jealousy, combined with imperial pride, on Mussolini's part.

3 Giesler is referring to the putsch in Yugoslavia that forced the redirection of German forces to the Balkans just before the planned invasion of the Soviet Union. Guided by the British secret service and probably supported by the Russian air force, Serbian Gen. Simovic overthrew the pro-Hitler regency of Prince Paul and installed a pro-British military government.

Barbarossa's Saga

At the time of the crusades, the German Kaiser and Holy Roman Emperor Friedrich I, called Barbarossa ("Red Beard"), left to fight in the Holy Land. During the 3rd Crusade in 1190, the emperor died tragically by drowning in the River Saleph, in Asia Minor.

Soon, however, rumors that he was not dead, but would return, began to circulate and developed into the Barbarossa saga. The enchanted Friedrich was said to still live with his whole court in the Kyffhäuser, a mountain in Thuringia, or in the Untersberg, straddling the border between Berchtesgaden and Salzberg.

One version of the legend has it that the emperor is seated in the mountain at a table with his golden crown on his head; his beard grows around the table and has circled it twice. When the time comes, Barbarossa will step out from the mountain and again erect his empire. Every hundred years, he sends his dwarfs to see if the ravens are still circling around the mountain. If this is the case, the time for the emperor's awakening is not yet, and he again falls back into his enchanted sleep.

A statue of Emperor Frederick Barbarossa at the foot of the Kyffhaeuser monument near Reichenburg, in Thuringia, Germany, built in 1890-1896 in honor of Kaiser Wilhelm I. It is said to be the third-largest monument in Germany.

After the death of the last Staufer (the Hohenstaufen dynasty), Emperor Friedrich II, in the year 1250, the German empire, after a nearly 100-year blossoming, broke down into many small states with partly contradictory interests. The Barbarossa saga mirrors the desire of simple people for a unified state led by a wise and just ruler.

Originally, the emperor's saga was applied to Friedrich II, the nephew and successor of Barbarossa. However, by the later middle ages, it was Barbarossa who was seen as the sleeping emperor in the mountain.

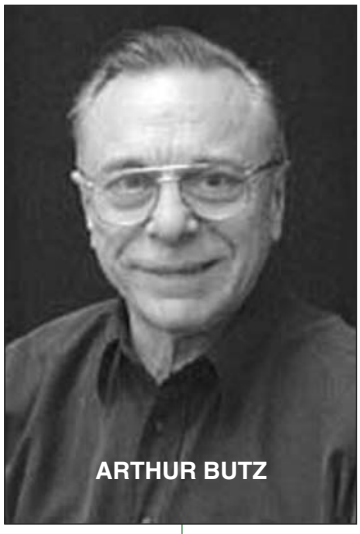
At the beginning of the 19th century, during the time of Bismarck, strong efforts were made to recreate a unified German national state. During that time, the Barbarossa legend became a German national story.

—W.M. and C.Y. ✦

A 12-Paragraph Refresher Course On Holocaust Revisionism

A BRIEF LOOK AT SOME OF THE FACTS surrounding the legend of the Jewish "holocaust" makes one stop and think: Did this really happen the way the establishment constantly tells us it did? Even without going into the matter in depth, the whole thing starts to look and smell fishy.

BY PROF. ARTHUR R. BUTZ


ARTHUR BUTZ

1 I see three principal reasons for the widespread but erroneous belief in the legend of millions of Jews killed by the Germans during World War II: US and British troops found horrible piles of corpses in the west German camps they captured in 1945 (e.g. Dachau and Belsen), there are no longer large communities of Jews in Poland, and historians generally support the legend.

2 During both world wars Germany was forced to fight typhus, carried by lice in the constant traffic with the east. That is why all accounts of entry into the German concentration camps speak of shaving of hair and showering and other delousing procedures, such as treatment of quarters with the pesticide Zyklon. That was also the main reason for a high death rate in the camps, and the crematoria that existed in all.

3 When Germany collapsed in chaos then of course all such defenses ceased, and typhus and other diseases became rampant in the camps, which quartered mainly political prisoners, ordinary criminals, homosexuals, conscientious objectors, and Jews conscripted for labor. Hence the horrible scenes, which however had nothing to do with "extermination" or any deliberate policy. Moreover the west German camps involved were not the alleged "extermination camps", which were all in Poland (e.g. Auschwitz and Treblinka) and which were all evacuated or shut down before capture by the Soviets, who found no such scenes.

4 The "Final Solution" spoken of in the German documents was a program of evacuation, resettlement and deportation of Jews with the ultimate objective of expulsion from Europe. During the war Jews of various nationalities were being moved east, as one stage in this Final Solution. The legend claims that the motion was mainly for extermination purposes.

5 The great majority of the millions allegedly exterminated were east European, not German or west European, Jews. For that reason study of the problem via population statistics has been difficult to impossible, but it is a fact that there are no longer large communities of Jews in Poland. However the Germans were only one of several parties involved in moving Jews around. The Soviets deported virtually all of the Jews of eastern Poland to their interior in 1940. After the war, with Polish and other Jews pouring out of the east into occupied west Germany, the Zionists moved large numbers to Palestine, and the US and other countries absorbed many Jews, in most cases under conditions making impossible a numerical accounting. Moreover the Polish borders were changed drastically at the end of the war; the country was literally moved west.

6 Historians generally support the legend, but there are precedents for nearly incomprehensible blindness on the part of scholars. For example throughout the Middle Ages even the pope's political enemies conceded his false claim that the 4th century Emperor Constantine had ceded

rule of the west to the pope, although all knew very well that Constantine had been succeeded by more emperors. Near unanimity among the academics is especially suspect when there exist great political pressures; in some countries Holocaust revisionists have been prosecuted.

7 It is easy to show that the extermination legend merits skepticism. Even the casual reader of the Holocaust literature knows that during the war virtually nobody acted as though it was happening. Thus it is common to berate the Vatican, the Red Cross and the Allies (especially the intelligence agencies) for their ignorance and inaction, and to explain that the Jews generally did not resist deportation because they did not know what was in store for them. If you add all this up you have the strange claim that for almost three years German trains, operating on a continental scale in densely civilized regions of Europe, were regularly and systematically moving millions of Jews to their deaths, and nobody noticed except for a few of our Jewish leaders who were making public "extermination" claims.

8 On closer examination even those few Jewish leaders were not acting as though it was happening. Ordinary communications between the occupied and neutral countries were open, and they were in contact with the Jews whom the Germans were deporting, who thus could not have been in ignorance of "extermination" if those claims had any validity.

9 This incredible ignorance must also be attributed to Hans Oster's department in German military intelligence, correctly labeled "the veritable general staff of the opposition to Hitler" in a recent review.

10 What we are offered in evidence was gathered after the war, in trials. The evidence is almost all oral testimony and "confessions." Without the evidence of these trials there would be no significant evidence of "extermination." One must pause and ponder this carefully. Were trials needed to determine that the Battle of Waterloo happened? The bombings of Hamburg, Dresden, Hiroshima and Nagasaki? The slaughter in Cambodia? Yet this three year program, of continental scope, claiming millions of victims, requires trials to argue its reality. I am not arguing that the trials were illegal or unfair; I am arguing that such historical logic as the legend rests on must not be countenanced. Such events cannot happen without generating commensurate and contemporaneous evidence for their reality, just as a great forest fire cannot take place without producing smoke. One may as well believe that New York City was burned down, if confessions to the deed can be produced.

Also known as "camp sickness" for its ability to spread through troops and prisoners in wartime, typhus killed an estimated 8 million Germans during the 30 Years War. Additionally, the disease has been well documented as the significant cause of death in German WWII work camps. Typhus also played a big role in wiping out the French army during Napoleon's invasion of Russia. Above, a Russian poster from 1919 warns: "The louse and death are friends and comrades. Kill all lice; they carry infection."

11 Detailed consideration of the specific evidence put forward in support of the legend has been a focus of the revisionist literature and cannot be undertaken here, but I shall mention one point. The claim of the legend is that there were no technical means provided for the specific task of extermination, and that means originally provided for other purposes did double duty in improvised arrangements. Thus the Jews were allegedly gassed with the pesticide Zyklon, and their corpses disappeared into the crematoria along with the deaths from "ordinary" causes (the ashes or other remains of millions of victims never having been found).

12 Any thoughtful person must be skeptical after considering even this short examination of the facts. ✦

Arthur R. Butz is an associate professor of Electrical Engineering and Computer Science at Northwestern University. This article was originally published in *The Daily Northwestern* of May 13, 1991.

THE SHADOW ELITE: AMERICA'S SECRET RULERS

THINK AMERICA IS A DEMOCRACY? Or maybe a constitutional republic? Think "we the people" have a say in what the government will be doing? Then think again. Our government is out of our control. Unfortunately, it is under the control of shadowy special interest groups that have no concern about our best interests. Yes, the neo-cons are still powerful in D.C.

BY DANIEL W. MICHAELS

In her 2009 book *Shadow Elite*,[1] Janine R. Wedel exposes and explains what most Americans could only suspect, namely, that national policy decisions are being made at the highest levels without going through the traditionally responsible channels of the U.S. government—and therefore without accountability to the American people.

Historically, the United States established and relied on a professional civil service, including especially the State Department and the Foreign Service, to keep the president informed about the world situation and to formulate policy—mindful always and exclusively of the interests and security of the United States. Strictly enforced, impartial examinations were required for civil servants to occupy critical positions—with the exception of course of ambassadorships that were, even then, often awarded to generous party supporters.

Background security checks were required; and self-aggrandizement while in office (and for a period of time after leaving the government) was strictly forbidden.

"Unfortunately, to the extent that the public business has become privatized, the decisions so arrived at are tainted by the biases of the particular think tank or individuals involved."

In the mid-20th century President Dwight D. Eisenhower prophetically warned of the dangers posed by the power of the military-industrial complex; but even he could never have imagined that just 20 years after leaving office, critical government business and the formulation of foreign policy would be deliberately outsourced in a collusive arrangement between the government and private companies. Yet, by 1980 President Ronald Reagan, disregarding the general's warning, began extolling the virtues of actually adopting modern business practices in government.

Somewhat later, President Bill Clinton and Vice President Al Gore spoke openly of reinventing government by adopting the management techniques of the private sector in the government, and began doing so.

The process of replacing the professional civil service with contracted private companies to participate in the formulation of foreign policy neared completion when President Bush II and Vice President Cheney further promoted the outsourcing of government work, not just routine services as in the past, but the formulation of policies as well. Why these three successive presidents had such a high regard for the efficiency and competence of the private business sector can only be speculated upon. Despite the fact that after the Great Depression the government had made countless assurances that newly built-in safeguards would make another such collapse of the economy impossible, it nevertheless happened again near the end of the Bush administration after many regulatory controls were removed.

Today, the executive branch routinely hires consultants

associated with one or another private think tank or research institute to serve on presidential advisory committees. Not only do the private consultants advise on policy, they have regrettably come to make it. Unfortunately, to the extent that the public business has become privatized, the decisions so arrived at are tainted by the biases of the particular think tank or individuals involved. Most think tanks and research facilities are associated with private investment companies, major corporations, foundations and other such financial institutions, whose interests do not necessarily coincide with those of the American people. It is quite possible that the interests of a foreign country sponsoring the think tank may take precedence over those of America in formulating policy.

When backed by the executive branch and especially by the president, these outside advisors can reasonably count on the support of some government agencies such as the National Security Council, the State Department, the Treasury Department and the Agency for International Development. Individual players often move back and forth from the private to the public sector and from one U.S. government agency to another. Thus, author Wedel rightly fears that such overlapping and disparate interests, divided loyalties and the avoidance of normal U.S. regulations, procedures and checks-and-balances by these private groups can adversely affect the interests and reputation of the United States.

It was just such a group, investigative reporter Wedel explains, that engineered the transition of the Soviet Union to the Russian Federation, from a Communist controlled central economy that benefited only the Communist Nomenklatura to a *faux* free market that miraculously transformed the cleverest of them into capitalists. In a masterful earlier book, *Collision and Collusion,* Wedel thoroughly dissected the almost exclusive role played by the so-called Chubais Clan in Russia and Harvard University economics and financial dons in this country in the establishment of what came to be called "crony capitalism" in Russia.[2] The U.S. State Department took almost no part in these political and financial machinations.

As it happened, individuals (e.g., Russian-born Andrei Shleifer and his wife Nancy Zimmerman, and friend Julia Zagachin) associated with the Harvard Institute of International Development (HIID) assisted the main players (Jeffrey Sachs of economic "shock therapy" fame, Jonathan Hay, the on-site HIID general director in Russia,

Meet the NeoConmen:

A still-powerful cabal pushing Israeli interests on Uncle Sam

Here is a "rogues gallery" of neo-conservatives, folks who do not put America first. Top row: the baby-faced **Richard Perle**, who waited out the Vietnam War at the University of Chicago; World Bank boss **Paul Wolfowitz**, who was forced to quit over allegations of favoritism; and **Douglas Feith**, a senior fellow at the Hudson Institute, caught "spying for Israel" on several occasions. Second row: Most Americans have never heard of **Michael Ledeen**, but if the United States ends up in another extended shooting war in the Middle East, it will be largely due to him; **Elliot Abrams**, who covered up some of the worst atrocities committed by the "Contras"; **Frank Gaffney** shares the views of Osama bin Laden on the relationship between the United States and Islam. Third row: **David Wurmser**, a Swiss-born American foreign policy agitator; **James R. Woolsey**, the director of the CIA under President Clinton and later vice president of Booz Allen Hamilton; and **John Bolton**, former U.S. ambassador to the UN. All these "gentlemen" place the interests of Israel above those of the United States—and want to eradicate Iran.

and his wife Elisabeth Hebert) to meet and work with the members of the Chubais Clan, a group of young, ambitious Communists in Leningrad who, seeing the hand writing on the wall, had since the mid-1980s been planning for economic changes in the Soviet Union and anticipating enthusiastic cooperation from the United States.

The leader of the group, Anatoly Chubais, with deputies Yegor Gaidar, Alfred Kokh, Dmitry Vasilyev, Maxim Boycko and others, welcomed the Americans following the collapse of the Soviet Union and quickly embarked upon their various privatization programs with the apparent approval of both U.S. President Clinton and President Boris Yeltsin.

The linchpin and power source to energize and coordinate this enormous bilateral program between America and Russia was Lawrence "Larry" Summers, a highly regarded economist and financial expert, who at the time was serving as deputy secretary of the Treasury under Secretary Robert Rubin in the Clinton administration, where he was instrumental in arranging the transfer of dollars from the U.S. government and international financial institutions to Russian banks, the owners and managers of which were soon to become oligarchs. Summers advanced to the position of secretary of the treasury in 1999, and in 2001 he was appointed president of Harvard University.

"With widespread cries of corruption and treason, Yeltsin turned to the FSB and Vladimir Putin to restore order. Putin did such an admirable job, Yeltsin appointed him as his successor."

In 1992-1994 the Chubais Clan, advised by the Harvard group, introduced "voucher privatization," a program in which the Russian people were theoretically entitled to buy shares in future Russian profit-making enterprises. The program failed because the Russian people had neither experience in such matters nor much money to invest. The vouchers fell into the hands of a few insiders who had money.

With Russian state enterprises in complete disarray and the entire country in turmoil in the 1990s, the Yeltsin administration needed financial support immediately. To bring this about, the bankers and speculators introduced the "loans for shares" program, in which the banks funded through channels arranged by Summers would lend the Yeltsin government millions of dollars in exchange for shares in all the major raw materials enterprises in Russia (oil, gas, electricity, metals etc), worth many billions of dollars—in effect investing pennies to make dollars.

The Russian people, who were destitute, watched as their nation's wealth fell into the hands of a small number of individuals, few of whom were even Russian.

So rosy did the future seem for the United States and Western investment houses at that time that U.S. Vice President Gore and Russian Prime Minister Viktor Chernomyrdin established a high-level, bilateral commission to coordinate economic and technological matters. The good times ended in 1998, however, with Russia in a shambles, the people impoverished and scandals abounding, but not before the bankers and highly placed officials in the Yeltsin administration had made themselves billionaires. Individuals on the Harvard team had also enriched themselves, as did the Harvard endowment fund. The Russian people, in their misery, had come to despise Chubais, the reformers and Yeltsin.

President Yeltsin, probably quite by chance, then chose Vladimir Putin as his successor, after which conditions began to improve for the people. Putin today continues to permit major transnational players in international business ventures, usually raw materials, but he wants the government to be run by native Russians.

With widespread cries of corruption and treason, President Yeltsin turned to the FSB and Vladimir Putin to restore order. Putin did such an admirable and discreet job, Yeltsin appointed him as his successor.

When it became publicly known that individuals on the American side, chiefly, but not exclusively, Harvard advisors Shleifer and wife, had personally profited from the program and that they were personal friends of Summers, the Justice Department and the General Accounting Office initiated investigations and indictments for fraud and conflict of interests. However, the prosecution soon foundered because of the diffuse and confused shares of authority and responsibility between the government and the private consultants, as well as because of the time lapse between when the irregularities occurred and when they were recognized.

In another such major case, which ultimately led to the Iraq wars, author Wedel analyzes at considerable length the consequences of the relationship between the so-called neo-cons and U.S. government officials, including especially their influence on President Bush II.

The roots of neo-conservatism may be traced back to the 1930s—to bitterly anti-Stalinist Trotskyites, who by the 1940s were deeply hurt and influenced by the fate of the Jews in Europe. Ever since World War II, the neo-cons have supported Jewish causes and the state of Israel. The neo-con "core" today consists of about a dozen like-thinking key players, including Richard Perle, Paul Wolfowitz, Douglas Feith, Michael Ledeen, Elliot Abrams, Frank Gaffney, David Wurmser and James R. Woolsey, the last named of which had been the director of the CIA under President Clinton and later vice president of Booz Allen Hamilton, a major Defense Department contractor.

Perle acts as the mentor and godfather of the group, each of whom recommends, promotes and protects the others. The neo-cons embrace and promote a U.S. defense strategy that favors military intervention—preemption preferred—and confrontation of "enemies."

The group first appeared on the American political landscape in the early 1970s in support of Sen. Henry "Scoop" Jackson of Washington state, known in his day as the senator from Boeing, but remembered mostly for his promotion of the Jackson-Vanik Amendment that persuaded the Soviet government to permit Soviet Jews to emigrate out of the country. Jackson, like the neo-cons, was a strong supporter of the state of Israel and a large, powerful military; he also believed strongly that "evil" must be confronted by power. All neo-con activities are characterized by their shared pro-Zionist ideological base and total commitment to militant action to implement their policies.

In 1978, while working for Jackson, Perle was caught in a security breach by then-CIA director Stansfield Turner, who urged the senator to fire him, but to no avail. In another instance the FBI questioned Perle after a wiretap revealed him discussing a classified matter with an Israeli embassy official. When Feith was fired as a Middle East analyst at the National Security Council after being suspected of passing classified information to the Israeli Embassy, Perle promoted him to a new position. As did the players in the Harvard case, the neo-cons moved from position to position within the government and back and forth from private to the public sector, despite numerous infractions.

Much-respected Secretary of State Colin Powell allegedly called neo-conservatives "crazies," which caused quite a flap when the word got out. Once Powell realized he had been neo-conned into lying to the UN about Saddam's non-existent nuclear weapons aspirations, he let it be known he would not be serving in a second Bush II term. When the chance arose, he endorsed Barack Obama over neo-con John McCain for president.

Under President Reagan, the neo-cons were most active in the Iran-Contra affair, in which Ledeen acted as the conduit for information between Israeli officials, Israeli and Iranian arms brokers and the NSC staff, headed by Robert McFarlane. Abrams blended a variety of roles—official and legal, unofficial and not so legal—and public relations. Their activities were both official and unofficial, authorized and unauthorized. President Reagan, losing his memory by now, could not remember what had transpired.

In February 1992, when serving as under secretary of Defense for policy under Defense Secretary Rumsfeld, the so-called Wolfowitz Doctrine, which advocated a policy of unilateralism and preemptive military actions to eliminate potential threats, was leaked to *The New York Times*. Although quickly withdrawn amidst a public uproar, Wolfowitz's two basic principles reemerged during the Bush II administration as the Bush Doctrine. During Clinton's tenure Perle chaired a study group that issued the report, *A Clean Break: A New Strategy for Securing the Realm*, which advocated balancing power in the Middle East in Israel's favor. Neo-cons Wurmser and Feith directed the effort from a Jerusalem-based think tank.

Among other proposals the report called for the removal of Saddam Hussein. The report was delivered to then Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. Nonetheless, President Clinton, to his credit, managed to avoid war during his term in office.

It was during the Bush II administration that the neo-cons achieved their greatest successes, in alliance with the Christian right, a highly influential group characterized as outspoken nationalists. In this setting the neo-cons were

able to pursue their endeavors with ideological soul mates —and the approval of Vice President Dick Cheney, Donald Rumsfeld and John Bolton. When Rumsfeld became secretary of Defense, Wolfowitz was his deputy secretary of defense and Feith was his under secretary of defense. In June 2002, at the 200th commencement ceremony at the West Point Military Academy, President George W. Bush laid out what was later to be called the Bush Doctrine, calling for "preemptive action" against states perceived to be planning hostile moves against the United States. These states, according to the neo-cons, were Iraq, Iran and Syria, countries that were also considered a threat to Israel.

To have their policy prevail and be accepted by the president, the neo-cons had also to discredit or silence all other professional expertise, whether from the CIA, the State Department or individual advisors who disagreed with the neo-con evaluation. Even some national intelligence estimates (NIEs) were disregarded as having little value.

As early as the 1980s, Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan warned of the neo-cons: "They wished for a military posture approaching mobilization; they would create or invent whatever crises were required to bring this about." Secretary of State Colin Powell also disagreed with neo-con efforts to impose their policies on the president.

"No one can serve two masters; for a slave will either hate the one and love the other, or be devoted to the one and despise the other." (Matt. 6:24)

Powell's chief of staff Lawrence Wilkerson said of the neo-cons: "We were up against a ruthless machine that had its people in every corner of the bureaucracy, with a vision and a strategy for carrying out the vision."

Wilkerson also accused Vice President Cheney and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld of undermining the government bureaucracy and its expertise and of being influenced by a secret cabal propagating neo-con points of view.

Neo-con core members favored such think tanks as the Jewish Institute for National Security Affairs (JINSA); the Center for Security Policy; and the Washington Institute for Near East Policy, which is financed by the American Israel Public Affairs Committee; and the American Enterprise Institute (AEI). The neo-cons also cultivated and used natives of the particular target country, such as, for example, Ahmed Chalabi, an Iraqi émigré. Chalabi, a shady character who wanted Saddam Hussein dead so that he would be able to revive his own fortunes in Iraq, was a key player in taking the United States to war in Iraq. The task of leading the United States into war with Iraq was much facilitated by the support of neo-con auxiliaries in the media. To this end, the public relations firm, Benedor Associates, coordinated relations with the media. Charles Krauthammer, a *Washington Post* columnist, and Judith Miller, a reporter at *The New York Times*, were very helpful.

By way of example—Chalabi plants a story with Judith Miller about Saddam Hussein having an active nuclear weapons program, which appeared in *The New York Times*. James Woolsey repeats it on MSNBC's *Hardball with Chris Matthews*, drawing further attention. Perle then enhances its credibility by publishing an op-ed piece in *The New York Times*.

Finally, Vice President Cheney picked it up and hammered it home several months later.

Having succeeded in Iraq, the neo-cons then moved to their next target, Iran, also considered a threat to Israel. Fortunately, elections in America brought in a new administration. Although Barack Obama appeared to herald a more balanced American approach to the warring parties in the Near East, only time will tell.

Janine R. Wedel concludes her book, *The Shadow Elite*, with a biblical quote appropriate to the divided allegiances and loyalties evident in the forging of recent foreign policy: "No one can serve two masters; for a slave will either hate the one and love the other, or be devoted to the one and despise the other." (Matt. 6:24)

U.S. foreign policy ought never to be outsourced. It should bear the cachet of authenticity: "Made in the USA." ✦

ENDNOTES:

1 Janine R. Wedel, *Shadow Elite: How the World's New Power Brokers Undermine Democracy, Government, and the Free Market*, Basic Books, New York, 2009, 284 pp.

2 Janine R. Wedel, *Collision and Collusion: The Strange Case of Western Aid to Eastern Europe*, Palgrave Publishers, New York, 2001, 322 pp.

Daniel W. Michaels was for over 40 years a translator of Russian and German texts for the Department of Defense, the last 20 years of which (1972-1993), he was with the Naval Maritime Intelligence Center. He is the author of various scientific reports and bibliographies in geo- and astrophysics and a contributor of articles to geographical and historical periodicals. Born in New York City, he now lives in the D.C. area.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

WILD WEST VIOLENCE

The real culture of violence in the American West of the latter half of the 19th century sprang from the U.S. government's policies toward the Plains Indians, caused by the alliance of the GOP and the megacorporations, notably the railroad companies. The chief engineer of the government-subsidized transcontinental railroads was Grenville Dodge, one of Lincoln's generals during the so-called Civil War. Dodge's task was to clear the Indians from the path of the heavily subsidized Union Pacific.

Immediately after the war fought allegedly to free the black slaves, Dodge proposed enslaving the red men and forcing them to do the grading on the railroad beds, "with the Army furnishing a guard to make the Indians work, and keep them from running away." Yankee Army veterans were to be the overseers of the new class of slaves. But Dodge's evil proposal was rejected; the U.S. government decided instead to try to kill as many Indians as possible—men, women and children.

Once the Indians realized they—and even their women, children, dogs and ponies—were the targets of federal genocide, the peacemakers among them were silenced, and it was "war to the knife."

Eugene Zeitsef
Michigan

GOLD NOT WORTH SO MUCH

The article about Mussolini/Churchill was great. But inasmuch as a kilo of gold (32.15 oz) is worth about $41,000, the figure of $5 billion should be corrected to $2.7 million.

Alec Rubanis
Washington

BLACKS IN THE REBEL ARMY

In regard to the letter from Chris Martin in the September issue, reasonable estimates place the total number of black active duty military men and employees of the Confederate government at 400,000, in whose honor 240 memorials were erected in the South. In contrast, 250,000 blacks served the Union cause, for whom there is only 1 memorial, at Boston.

Toward the end of this "uncivil war of Rothschild, by Rothschild and for Rothschild," the Confederate legislature authorized the conscription of 300,000 blacks into active duty. After the war, many living black heroes were invited to participate in Confederate reunions and memorial events. As to the fallen, many were buried in Confederate cemeteries.

Edgar A. Lucidi, M.D.
California

DELIGHTFUL

It was with great delight that I read in the current issue that TBR has taken over management of the Holocaust Handbook Series originally edited by Germar Rudolf. As former copy editor for Rudolf's *Theses & Dissertations Press*, I had the opportunity to carefully read and study the 20 previously published volumes as well as his now defunct quarterly journal, *The Revisionist.* Your recent publication of *Sobibor* by Graf, Kues & Mattogno is a welcome addition to the series. And your planned printing of Mattogno's *Auschwitz: The Case for Sanity* should place another nail in the coffin of traditional holocaust lore. I fervently hope you can achieve mass circulation of all of the titles in this series as they provide overwhelming evidence that the conventional accounts of that sad period of history are badly flawed.

Keep up the good work. TBR has been a welcome delivery in my mailbox since its inception. Long may it live!

Perry Huntoon
Illinois

KEY AGREEMENT

A historic event was the German-British fleet agreement, June 18, 1938. Obviously it does not fit into the "traditional historiography," because it proves that the Third Reich government was indeed willing to sign with imperial Great Britain an all-encompassing naval pact. Germany was willing and signed the agreement, limiting its naval force by a huge percentage. Federal Chancellor Adolf Hitler initiated that agreement by his speech at the Reichstag on May 21, 1935. What happened then? Churchill and his war party gained in London the upper hand. I remember it well—I had to bear the consequences for the next 10 years.

Willi Kriessman
Germany

FLYING TIGERS

Please allow me to register my disagreement with a particular aspect of your coverage. In the July/August 2009 issue of TBR your author claims that the American Volunteer Group in China (the Flying Tigers) was being primed for a bombing attack on the Japanese home islands, and that, accordingly, Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor was in the manner of a pre-emptive strike.

If the commander, Gen. Claire Chennault, was a "washed out flight school instructor," how could he have been given command of the much larger 14th Air Force after the declaration of war? Even allowing for the possibility of mediocrity being politically favored and promoted a la Eisenhower, nevertheless I should think command of an entire air force would call for something more than suggested by the article's characterization of Chennault. Further, the combat performance record of the AVG prior to formal hostilities speaks for itself.

Up to a point, I've been prepared to meet your views more or less on their own terms, while reserving a dispassionate criticality and judgment, but in this instance I must demur by saying that, in your vigorous efforts to whitewash not just the Nazis but the Japanese fascists, and thereby turn the equation of the accepted wisdom upside-down or inside-out, I find a quality that refers me to the albeit-Jewish admonition found in the book of Isaiah (5:20): "Woe to them that call evil good, and good evil."

Spencer Harper
Georgia

LETTERS CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

MORE LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE

HESS WAS DEFINITELY HESS

One of TBR's strengths is being open to all ideas, viewpoints etc, and then subjecting various theories to known facts. Here are the facts in response to a reader recalling reading a book that claimed that Rudolf Hess, the deputy leader of WWII Germany who relinquished his high position, risked his life in a daring mission for world peace, endured years of torture, stood trial before the whole world (alongside comrades he had known well for decades)—suffered for decades in solitary confinement for nearly a half century before being murdered, "was a double; an imposter." During the decades of the 1960s through the 1980s, I was privileged to have corresponded with great historic personalities, such as Frau Winifred Wagner, Captain Hans Baur, Hans-Ulrich Rudel, Leon Degrelle, Otto Skorzeny and others. On this list were also Frau Ilse Hess and their son, Wolf Rüdiger Hess (also some of the wardens and guards at Spandau). There is no doubt that the Rudolf Hess in Spandau was the real deal—not an imposter. And the aforementioned people were sure of it as well.

I will be putting my articles about Hess up on www.PeaceMakersNOW.com. Search for Prophet of Peace.

Pastor Ralph Forbes
Arkansas

AVOID ABSURDITIES

Because we are battling such a powerful established foe, it is vital that we maintain the highest quality of credibility. This means abstention from absurdities, especially Jewish ones. It is beyond ridiculous to claim that such a horribly mongrelized people as the Jews have a higher concentration of Neanderthal blood than any other group.

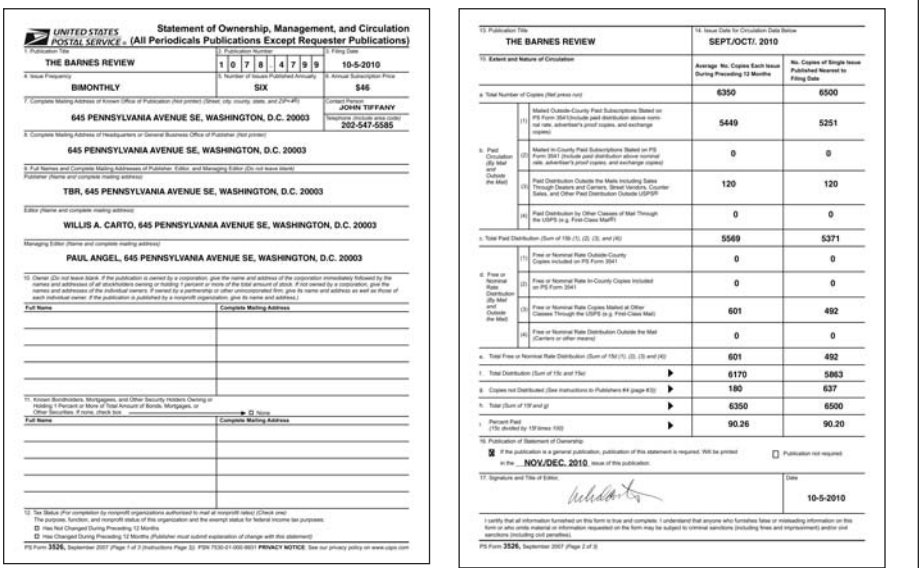
Even worse are the errors riddled throughout Michael Bradley's article (September/October 2010), which erode TBR's credibility. First, there is a huge difference between 1-4 percent of *H. sapiens sapiens* blood being Neanderthal and that 1-4 percent of modern humans have the DNA of Neanderthals. So the whole claim that it means that the Middle East is populated with Neanderthal hybrids is ridiculous. So, too, is the claim that Western Europe was devoid of Neanderthals. Last time I checked, France, where such remains have been found, was in West Europe.

Jacob Ind
Colorado

NOW EVEN I CAN AFFORD TBR

A good friend of mine who is a subscriber to your magazine used to pass his copy to me every other month. I find your magazine to be one of the most intriguing publications out there and I wish my personal finances allowed me to support you more. Unfortunately, I am on a fixed income and lost about half of my planned retirement money in the 2007 stock market debacle. I'm sure it was all a scam by Wall Street to steal from us all the "wealth" we had accumulated over the last 35 years. That being said, I encourage you to keep plugging away. I recently was able to subscribe with your $4 per month deal. Whoever came up with that idea deserves a raise.

Anastazio Leguiza
Montana



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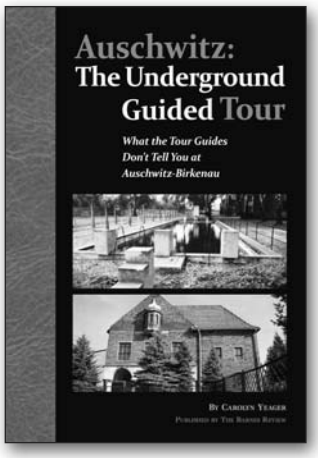
High Praise for Auschwitz Booklet from SPLC?

By Paul Angel

Yes, you can judge a book by its critics, as TBR contributing editorial board member Michael Collins Piper has often said of his own controversial works. And now the same can be said of a 48-page illustrated booklet called *Auschwitz: The Underground Guided Tour—What the Tour Guides Don't Tell You at Auschwitz-Birkenau*. Authored by Carolyn Yeager and published earlier this year by The Barnes Review, the book was recently featured in a scathing review on the website of the Southern Poverty Law Center (SPLC) under a section of the SPLC's site entitled "Hate Watch: Keeping an Eye on the Radical Right."



The article, authored by Mark Potok, makes some interesting claims about the book and the Auschwitz camp in general. Finally, it seems, Potok is catching on to the truth, albeit he is careful about what he admits and outright brazen in his repetition of falsehoods Revisionists have already shot down.

For instance, Potok willingly agrees with Revisionists that the death total at Auschwitz is at least 3 million too high when he says that ". . . 1 million people were murdered." For Potok, that's a start. Of course, that number keeps dwindling, as does belief that inmates were victims of a genocidal plan by the Nazis to eradicate all of Jewry. Those who are willing to dispose of their programming and read what Revisionists are saying already know that.

As for the lies Potok repeats, he refers to Commandant Hoess's confession, obtained under brutal torture, as "an autobiography." Potok continues to insist that "most of [the inmates who died in Auschwitz were] gassed to death with Zyklon-B and then cremated. (Thanks for not repeating the myth that inmates were killed in the crematory ovens, Mark.) By now even people with "leaden stupidity," as Potok refers to the author, know that Zyklon-B was a delousing insecticide, hardly the type of effective killing gas the oh-so efficient Nazis would use for mass extermination.

Potok also claims that: "[A]s the Soviets closed in, the SS guards murdered thousands more. . . ." How did they do this, Mark? Those piles of bodies witnessed and filmed by so many American soldiers at other work camps did not bear bullet wounds or the signs of poison gas or even blows to the head. They died, plain and simple, of starvation and disease. One need only look at films, not as easy to find, of thousands upon thousands of well-fed and clothed "survivors" clamoring at the camp fences when the Allies rolled in, to prove the point that the vast majority of concentration camp "victims" survived "the holocaust."

Potok, to his credit, does admit that, "Yes, Auschwitz had an art museum, a library, regular concerts and sporting events, a 'theater for music and drama,' a swimming pool (sometimes used for water polo) and a brothel for lonely inmates. . . ."

And Potok knows good when he sees it, referring to the publication by Yeager as "slick."

Following Potok's review, one gets to see the kinds of poor brainwashed souls the SPLC has roped into their cult. One pro-SPLC commenter (a budding Torquemada if there ever was one) suggested Ms. Yeager should be: "taken into custody immediately and locked away in a padded cell for the rest of her natural life." (I was surprised a therapy of thumbscrews and the rack was not recommended to "cure" Yeager of her "delusions" and force her recantation.

Another SPLCer condemned free and open debate in the best tradition of dictator Josef Stalin: "I don't think anyone can explain the mentality of those that take a little bit of nothing and turn it into something. I think that we should respect and honor the dead. It is far too late now for us to debate what happened. Fifty-five years is a long time." (This was the same type of person who told Columbus to pack it up and take a little time off in Lisbon; he was only going to be swallowed up by sea serpents.)

And yet another SPLC supporter averred: "Holocaust Revisionism is a crime against humanity. It should also be a federal crime under U.S. law." (Now there's the type of open mind that would have come in handy on the jury at the Salem witch trials.)

TBR's Prof. Ray Goodwin tried to bring some logic into the online debate by pointing out some honest facts, but was shouted down by people who, unfortunately, chose to condemn Yeager's book without ever reading it. Ralph Waldo Emerson comes to mind: "Condemnation without investigation is the height of ignorance."

So all in all, what I see is that Yeager's *Auschwitz: The Underground Tour* has struck a little fear into the holocaust hucksters. There is something in this book that the enemies of free and open debate don't like. Maybe because it's so straightforward. Maybe it's the pictorial presentation. Whatever the reasons, I recommend that every TBR reader get a copy—or copies. It's only $10 (including S&H). And for 100 or more, the price is just $5 each. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 and charge to major credit cards. And don't forget to tell them Mark Potok sent you. ✦

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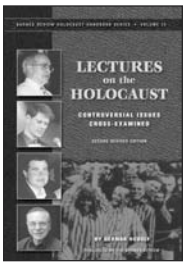
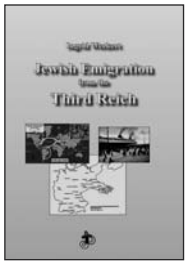
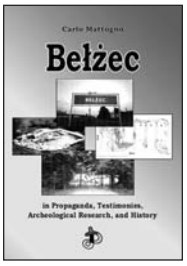


UPDATED! Lectures on the Holocaust. Controversial Issues Cross Examined. By Germar Rudolf. Between 1992 and 2005 German scholar Germar Rudolf has lectured to various audiences about the holocaust in the light of new findings. This book is the literary version of Rudolf's lectures, enriched with the most recent findings of historiography. It is a dialogue between the lecturer and the reactions of the audience. Softcover, 500 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #538, ***$30***.

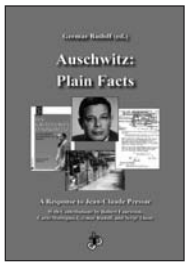


Jewish Emigration from the Third Reich. By Ingrid Weckert. Jewish emigration is often depicted as if the Jews had to sneak over the German borders, leaving all their possessions behind. The truth is that the emigration was welcomed and supported by the German authorities and occurred under constantly increasing pressure. Weckert's booklet elucidates the emigration process in law and policy. Softcover, 72 pages, index, #539, ***$8***.

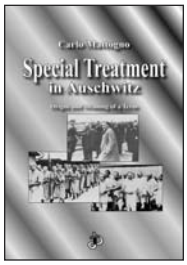


Belzec in Propaganda, Testimonies, Archeological Research, and History. By Carlo Mattogno. Witnesses report that at least 600,000, if not as many as 3 million Jews were murdered in the Belzec camp, located in eastern Poland, between 1941 and 1942. Various murder weapons are claimed to have been used: diesel gas; unslaked lime in trains; high voltage; vacuum chambers. However, forensic excavations performed in the late 1990s in Belzec paint a different story. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #540, ***$15***.

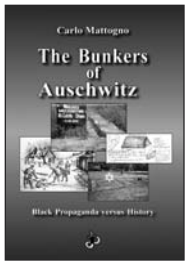
Auschwitz Lies. Legends, Lies, and Prejudices on the Holocaust. By Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf. A critical, scientific study of the reports of French biochemist G. Wellers, Polish researcher Prof. J. Markiewicz, chemist Dr. Richard Green, Prof. Zimmerman, Profs. M. Shermer and A. Grobman, Keren, McCarthy, and Mazal, who all twisted evidence to support their case that Auschwitz was a mass killing center and suppressed the truth. Softcover, 398 pages, B&W illustrations, index, #541, ***$25***.



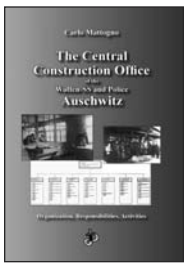
Auschwitz: Plain Facts: A Response to Jean-Claude Pressac. Edited by Germar Rudolf. French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac tried to refute Revisionists with their own technical methods. In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts* Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed critique. Turns out Pressac neither adhered to scientific nor to formal standards when interpreting documents. Softcover, 197 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #542, ***$20***.



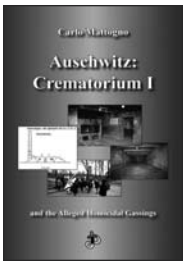
Special Treatment in Auschwitz: Origin and Meaning of a Term. By Carlo Mattogno. When appearing in German wartime documents, terms like "special treatment" and "special action" have been interpreted as code words signifying the murder of inmates. In fact, the term "special treatment" did not mean execution at all. This book is the most thorough study of this textual problem. Softcover, 151 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #543, ***$15***.



The Bunkers of Auschwitz: Black Propaganda vs. History. By Carlo Mattogno. With the help of German wartime files, this study shows that the "extermination bunkers" never existed; how the rumors evolved as black propaganda created by resistance groups within the camp; how this propaganda was transformed into "reality" by court historians; and how material evidence (aerial photography and archeological research) confirms the false character of these rumors. Softcover, 264 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #544, ***$20***.



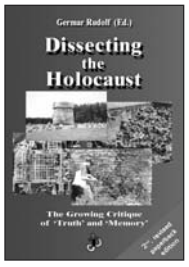
Auschwitz: The Central Construction Office. By Carlo Mattogno. Based upon German wartime documents from Russian archives, this study describes the history, organization, tasks and procedures of the Central Construction Office of the Waffen-SS and Auschwitz Police. Next to nothing was really known about this office, which was responsible for the planning and construction of the Auschwitz camp complex. The study of these plans clearly reveals the true purpose of Auschwitz. Softcover, 182 pages, B&W illustrations, glossary, #545, ***$18***.



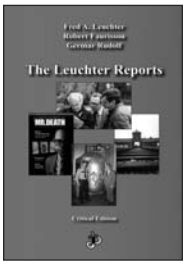
Auschwitz: Crematorium I and the Alleged Homicidal Gassings. By Carlo Mattogno. The morgue of Crematorium I in Auschwitz is claimed to have been the first homicidal gas chamber in that camp. This study thoroughly investigates all accessible statements by witnesses and analyzes hundreds of wartime documents in order to accurately write a history of that building. Mattogno proves that its morgue could not have been used as a homicidal gas chamber. Softcover, 138 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #546, ***$18***.

Auschwitz: Open Air Incinerations. By Carlo Mattogno. Hundreds of thousands of corpses of murder victims are claimed to have been incinerated in ditches in Auschwitz. This book examines the testimonies and establishes whether these claims were technically possible using air photo evidence, forensics evidence and wartime documents. Softcover, 132 pages, B&W illustrations, bibliography, index, #547, ***$12***.

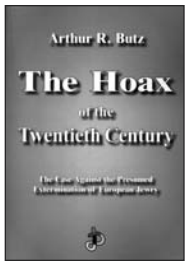
The Giant With Feet of Clay. By Juergen Graf. The brilliant Swiss scholar—at odds with his native land for translating the documents of other holocaust researchers—makes his own devastating case against Raul Hilberg's standard work on the holocaust, *The Destruction of the European Jews*. Graf eviscerates Hilberg. Softcover, #252, 128 pages, now just ***$11***.



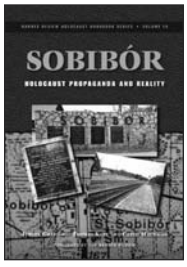
Dissecting the Holocaust—2nd Edition. By Germar Rudolf. This is the most comprehensive work to appear dealing with the subject, the product of 10 years of investigation, the irrefutable scientific, historical and demographic facts gathered together in one fascinating volume. Softcover, #219, 620 pages, 8.5″ x 11″ format. ***$30***.



The Leuchter Reports: The Gas Chamber Studies That Changed History. Leuchter changed the course of history when he concluded in his famous report on the WWII: "There were no execution gas chambers at any of these [camps]." Published by scientist Germar Rudolf, this book brings together and publishes ALL the Leuchter Reports in one volume and subjects the findings to intense scrutiny. Softcover, 227 pages, #431, ***$22***.

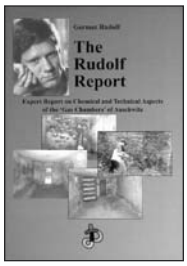


The Hoax of the 20th Century. First published in 1976, Arthur Butz's classic holocaust exposé is back. Revised and enhanced, this seminal Revisionist work is the most widely read book on the subject. Butz gives the reader a graduate course on the subject. Butz concludes that the Jewish population of Europe was never the target of a Hitler-approved plot to exterminate it. #385, softcover, 502 pages, ***$30***.



Sobibor: Holocaust Propaganda and Reality. According to the mainstream, 250,000 Jews were exterminated at Sobibor in gas chambers. The corpses were buried in mass graves and later incinerated on an open-air pyre. But now the official version of what transpired at Sobibór is put under the microscope. The findings of Juergen Graf, Carlo Mattogno, Thomas Kues and others are presented and they "exterminate" the extermination camp theory. Softcover, 502 pages, #385, ***$25***.

The First Holocaust: Jewish Fundraising Campaigns With Holocaust Claims During and After WWI. By Don Heddesheimer. People mostly laughed in the 1920s and 1930s when discussing claims by Jewish/Zionist groups that millions of their countrymen were being wiped out by Germans and others in World War ONE. Here is the story of that FIRST phony holocaust and how this WWI propaganda effort was merely a dress rehearsal for the same claims to arise after WWII. Softcover, 141 pages, #386, ***$10***.



The Rudolf Report. By Germar Rudolf. A follow-up to *The Leuchter Report* about alleged gas chambers at Auschwitz plus additional corrections and clarifications. The author, a scientist and publisher, was jailed in Germany and the book is illegal in Europe and Canada. Softcover, 455 pages, #378, softcover, ***$33***.

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